

# Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV—No 39.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1878.

WHOLE No. 767

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**OVERCOATS AND BUSINESS SUITS**  
—THAT YOU WILL BE—

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Straight Needle. No Shuttle to thread. Simplest and easiest to handle. Runs easily, quietly, and rapidly. Most durable and best made in the world. Call and see it. 744-ff

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The hotel is new and has a complete and splendid finish. I have also opened in connection with the hotel, a  
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On Huron Street, Near the Post Office.  
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Being Cheaper than ever before known in the history of the

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And to relieve  
**WHOOPIING COUGH,**  
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**BRONCHITIS.**  
**EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.**

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**THE BINDER**  
IS NOW AT WORK.

## THE COMMERCIAL.

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Cross Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich., by  
**CHARLES MOORE.**

### PERIPATETICO.

OF HOUSE DECORATION.

Everybody knows how incomplete are the houses we live in, even after the last brick is laid, the last coat of paint hardened, and the walls decorated in paper or fresco. Even after the carpet layer and the upholsterer have done their work and the butcher, baker, and candlestick-maker begin their daily visits, there is still a want within, and the eye wanders about, seeking for some object besides chairs and sofas, mirrors and gas fixtures, upon which to rest itself. So the man which is an householder concludes he must have pictures to adorn his walls, and the presiding feminine genius reflects that she must take unto herself some of the thousand and one elegant little trifles which cover the tables and etagères of good society. This fiat having gone forth, woe unto artistic eyes if good taste desert the heads of the family in their shopping tour, for dire will be their aching when the selections shall reach their appointed places!

"Good taste," once said a friend of the Peripatetic, "is a thing to be prayed for," and, the Peripatetic would add, in no case more devoutly than in that of house beautifying. That the colors and patterns of floors and walls shall harmonize; that heavy frescoes or paper shall not be permitted in low, dark rooms, or a light room be rendered glaring by bright or high tinted paper are rules which everyone presumably knows; the greatest room for faulty taste is in the choice of the smaller adornments. The Peripatetic once visited a worthy old lady of exceedingly diversified ideas, who sometime after ward remarked, apropos of some sentiment, "most true indeed is it, my dear, that there is no place like home." "No," said the Peripatetic sweetly and wickledly, "it must indeed seem so to you," for the recollection of those oil paintings of impossible scenes in worse than hideous frames, the rainbow carpet with figures calculated to craze a geometrical mind, the wall paper of discordant hues, and worst of all the brilliant scarlet tidy placidly crowning a maroon chair, gave irresistible point to the remark.

All things else being in accord, let us then spend our money for the best things. Never buy a picture because it is handsomely framed, but first select the best picture, one that, like Mrs. Primrose's wedding gown, will wear well, and then, if the purse is not long, have it simply and tastefully framed. A good photograph in a *passee-partout* is better than a daub in a massive gilt frame. Bare spaces upon walls, too, are to be deprecated, but they are preferable to poor pictures. To get the best is always economy and especially in home furnishing. Taste almost always improves with time and observation, and the things that you tolerate at first because they "fill up" grow a weariness and a burden later on. Further, there is no more crying sin oftener committed against good taste than in the so called "fancy work." The Turkish toweling mania has many things to answer for, since in its name many grievous things have been done. Given a piece of the aforesaid material and various woolen butterflies, bugs, and dragons of brilliant colors and dubious entomology and the average American woman will make you a table-spread to be contrite over. Coffee sacks have been considered artistic objects, and a blacking bottle or earthen jar of long standing and plebeian origin, when pasted over with prilliant pictures, is regarded as a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Wax flowers, now, happily, going out of fashion, have also been among the unnatural objects with which we fill our rooms. It is an accepted rule that nothing which pretends to be something it is not, can be of itself either artistic or beautiful, and the same can be said of the mixture of coarse, cheap fabrics with silk and velvet which has become so common. No ordinary article or texture can be made to fill the place of, or look like an elegant one.

A beautiful house has its charms for every one, old and young alike feeling the delight to be taken in pretty things. A small person of five years had a devouring affection for the beauty of a china dinner set, and evinced the same by remarking, in view of a near festival, "Fanksgivin' is the day we praise the Lord and have the broon dishes"—wherein she builded better than she knew, since loveliness and worship are more closely blended than our human eyes can always see, and beauty is not alone "its own excuse for being," but the exceeding great reward of those who seek it.

### BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

The National Ode, by Bayard Taylor, written, it will be remembered, for the Centennial celebration on July 4th, 1876, and recited by its author in Independence Hall, has been put into our hands in most elegant shape. The poem itself is so well known, that mention need hardly be made of it, but its setting deserves attention. It is

printed on heavy calendared paper and profusely and beautifully illustrated by Miss Hallock, Robert Lewis, Fredericks, Moran, and other artists—the illustrations in themselves making the book desirable, from their grace and beauty. The book is sold by Mr. E. Samson, who has reduced the price from \$2.00 to 75 cents, and all who desire such a memorial should at once avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase.

The *Atlantic* for December opens with the conclusion of Mr. Norton's article upon "Florence and St. Mary of the Flower," which, in order of arrangement, precedes a story, taking one back to the *Atlantic* of a dozen years since—"The Other Fellow," by J. W. De Forest. Not that Mr. De Forest's contributions have been unknown to the public; but one involuntarily turns back to see if they indeed hold the well known buff covers, since the story is one so rapidly moving and exclamatory; so different as well from the quiet, decorous tales habitual to the pages of late. The moral thereof displays the bad end to which a senator, who spends his time in lobbying a railroad bill through Congress, may come.

Mr. Howells' "Lady of the Aroostook" has four more chapters, in which characters gradually unfold themselves, and we learn something more of the heroine's attainments and disposition, which Mr. Howells has artistically hidden, as much from the reader as from the other personages in the story. "Saving versus Spending" is the title of a practical article upon the present hard times, and the causes which may brighten them. Mr. Crocker points out how, in time of war, work was plenty and production immense, and therefore, when peace was restored, everything was prepared for an unproductive consumption. Facilities for gaining wealth were, however, multiplied, and consequently the markets were flooded and competition increased, until our unproductive consumption was greatly diminished.

This trouble, however, is beginning to be alleviated by the calls upon us from European nations, and now the machinery of production is employing more and more laborers, so that it is to be hoped that we "shall have once more a busy and happy people." Some parallels are drawn from the experience of the Dutch and English, and the final conclusion is that we may benefit the general state of things, not, as has often been taught, by a rigid saving, but by a moderate enjoyment and consumption of the good things of life. Richard Grant White discourses upon "The Nature of Music," and combats, in his usual aggressive style, the idea that a taste for music may be cultivated in any person sufficiently young. He considers that unless the musical faculty be born in any one it is not to be acquired; and further that the most mean and sordid soul possible may be as truly a music lover as the most noble and heroic one—the pleasure felt being merely a matter of sensation. "Sheridan at Winchester" was written by Major B. W. Crowninshield, who was with General Sheridan through the Shenandoah valley campaign and in that memorable fight. Mr. Brooks Adams has another paper upon Taxation, and "Pictures at the Exhibition" are pleasantly desecated upon. "Three Typical Working Men," as its title implies, contains sketches of three New England-born men, and their different fashions of making or marring their way in the world. The poetry of the number comprises Stedman's poem on the death of Bryant, Mrs. Piatt's "One Out-of-Doors," "The Spider," by H. P. Cornwell, and "A Flower in a Book," by J. J. Piatt, which last bit of graceful beauty we quote:

"A withered flower shall raise  
A ghost of vanished days  
From crumbled leaves a rose,  
All fragrant souled, shall rise  
Within the heart and eyes  
Of one who, dreaming, knows  
The dust that was a rose!"

The *Westminster Review* for the current quarter comes to hand with its usual variety of contents. At the present time an English magazine would scarcely be itself without some discussion of the Eastern question, and this special one bears the title of "The Situation in the East and the future of Russia." The writer has no doubt as to the ultimate intentions of the Russian government as regards the overthrow of British rule in Asia. It is only a question of time before the struggle must come, and it is the testimony of a prominent native of Afghanistan that "if once the Muscovites had succeeded in lodging themselves in that rocky bastion, which at present serves as a protection to English dominion in India, it would be utterly impossible to dislodge them again." Some account is given of the horrible atrocities committed under the Muscovite power, and the impossibility of any Mussulman's obtaining redress for any injury no matter how great. The question of England's commercial interest regarding the opening of new railroads in India is discussed, and the growing severity of Russian rule commented upon. Another possession of England—"The Australian Colonies"—is described at length, the first settlement, climate and habits of the people having each their share of attention.

The literary reader will turn with pleasure to a review of the later works of Auerbach, which, beginning with "On the Heights," takes in everything from the fertile pen of that writer, including the triad of stories under the title of "After Thirty Years," published in 1876. The review is written with much appreciation, and contains liberal extracts. The writer takes Scott as a standard of comparison for Auerbach, since, as he says, both being "endowed with the highest imaginative faculty," they are nevertheless "profoundly unlike in temper and tone." "Bulgarian Literature" is a resumé of four books written within the last eighteen years, and, now that Bulgaria is to become a half-independent nationality, is becoming a subject of interest. The national literature, as here given, consists mainly of poems, written in irregular lines, without rhyme and with continual repetitions—some what similar to the old Norse runes, but lacking their alliteration. The subjects are wild, strange legends, in which spirits of air and earth play a prominent part.

From Eastern literature we turn to the Provençal and a paper upon "The Troubadours." The usual history is given, with extensive and exceedingly graceful quotations—the translations of Mr. Francis Hueffer. It may be interesting to compare some of these translations from across the water, with those of our own Miss Preston, who a few years since went over the same ground. A memoir of Lord Melbourne and the usual book notices complete the number. (Reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York.)

**WE GO TO**  
**J. H. WORTLEY'S**  
**FOR OUR**  
**Crockery, Glassware, Silverware,**  
**BIRD-CAGES, Etc., Etc.,**  
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**The Best Goods for the Least Money**  
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**FRUIT JARS A SPECIALTY.**

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THE GARLAND IS THE  
**PRINCE OF BASE BURNERS.**

For Elegance of Design, Beauty of Finish and Heating qualities it cannot be surpassed.

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—SELL THE—  
**GARLAND,**  
—AND OTHER—  
**PREMIUM STOVES**  
Made by the  
**MICHIGAN STOVE COMPANY.**



Be Sure to see the GARLAND before buying any other Coal Stove.



## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### MICHIGAN.

Late Michigan patents—Fruit drier, J. B. Sweetland, Pontiac and fence gate, H. H. Allen, Oxford; flour bolt, G. T. Richey, Hastings; fur race feeder, two cases, William Chapin, Manistee; toys, W. LaMontagne, Detroit; trade mark, Sheeley & Roberts, Detroit.

L. H. Truscott has taken the contract to build a steamboat at Newaygo to run the Muskegon River, between Newaygo and Muskegon.

The press generally throughout the State speak in high terms of praise of the operations of the law shutting up the saloons on election day. Exceptionally good order was everywhere noted.

There is enough snow up at Gaylord and Otsego Lakes to drag logs on, and good sleighing at Marquette.

A steam supply company will begin operations in Detroit on the 1st of December and a company for the same purpose has been organized at Grand Rapids.

East Saginaw is a great horse market, supplying teams for the lumber trade. Three dealers keep stocks on hand. One of these has sold in the last 14 months no less than two thousand horses. The other two expect to handle about one thousand this winter. Two other dealers sell by the carload. One expects to handle about ten cars this season, while the other expects to dispose of a car every ten days.

Advices from Grand River state that preparations are being made for putting in from one hundred million to one hundred and ten million feet of logs—twenty million more than has been cut this season. Wages paid are about the same, and cost of supplies a little less than last winter.

He is a stranger and steps off the train, telling people he is dead and will pawn his meerschaum pipe for \$2, but wants the privilege of redeeming it. The scheme works—and after he has departed it is found he has left about a dozen pipes in the place worth 25 cents each. Beware of him, he is now in Michigan.

James R. Fox, the tramp who outraged a little girl aged 9 years, at Lenawee Junction, September 28, was sentenced by Judge Pratt, in the Circuit Court, to 10 years in State Prison.

Mrs. Ready, a woman living in Jackson, is 100 years old and in good health.

Wm. Byrnes, of Grattan, Kent county, voted twice, and in view of the proceedings against him regrets having done so.

The State Land Commissioners sold at public auction on the 14th, swamp lands heretofore licensed as homesteads, 3,957 33-100 acres, at an average of \$1 56 1/2 per acre. He also sold at private sale the same class of lands, 4,800 acres, at an average of \$1 41 per acre. Bids received for forfeit school lands amounted to \$1,100. Of the part paid trust funds fewer went to sale for non-payment of interest than for many previous years.

The Ann Arbor Democrat hoists the names Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, and Geo. B. McClellan, of New Jersey, for president and vice-president in 1880.

Orders have been issued to put men enough at work on the Fort Gratiot & Lexington railroad to grade one mile per day.

By a fire at Vermontville on the 16th the Michigan Central lost one hundred and fifty cords of wood, worth six hundred dollars.

One firm at Tecumseh have bought five thousand barrels of apples this fall, three hundred of which were shipped to Belfast, Ireland.

The city treasurer has just paid a large bill to the State Insane Asylum for damages to furniture by acts committed by inmates sent from this county.—Bay City Tribune.

The Germans in several parts of the State have begun to circulate petitions asking the incoming Legislature to repeal the present State liquor law, or modify it so that it shall be acceptable to them.

An old invalid soldier of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry, wants very much to find the address of Isaac Putnam, who enlisted in the Ninth from Albion, while a student at the college. Papers giving this circulation will do an old soldier an important service.—Marshall Express.

The number enrolled in the different departments of the University to date is as follows:

Law	395
Medicine	317
Literary	437
Pharmacy	69
Dental	56
Homoeopathic	57

Total.....1,331  
The new Dental College building is nearly completed.

Gold is in circulation in Van Buren county and the people wonder where it comes from. Some miser must have tapped his hoard.

Now is the harvest season of the dwellers of the wild lands of northern Michigan. These resident hunters generally get \$5 each for deer carcasses from Detroit sports, who send them as evidence of their skill with the rifle.

Thomas Streeter, who addressed an obscene postal card to a Detroit mercantile firm, was fined \$100 by the U. S. court at Grand Rapids.

S. H. Webster, a prominent lumber manufacturer of Bay City, made an assignment to J. W. Harvey. Liabilities \$70,000.

The Superintendent of the Mailing and Distributing department of the New York post office writes to the P. M. at Jackson, Mich., in reply to inquiries, that the Advocate, (the National paper,) has not been mailed since Oct. 19th.

The Jackson prison inspectors have just ordered a transfer of 25 convicts to Ionia.

The Jackson saloonists who opened their places on election day after the polls had closed have been molested. The justice held that election day must clear the fog.

The Legislature of 1877 passed a joint resolution directing the Auditor General to charge the sum of \$12,885 62 to the account of Clare county, and credit \$8,185 35 to Midland, and the balance of \$4,699 27 to Mecosta county. Clare county sued out an injunction to restrain the Auditor General from proceeding as required by the joint resolution and this suit has just been tried before Judge Huntington, who has dismissed the application, thus deciding against Clare county.

A Grand Rapids chap is making artificial stone that is said to surpass that which is baked in the laboratory of Mother Nature.

J. D. Miller, who died in Wyandotte a few days since, gave his body to a medical student at the University.

For the Speakership of the State House of Representatives, Speaker Rich, ex-Lieut. Gov. Holt, and Capt. E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, have been "named" by their friends.

The United States lake survey engineers have built a signal tower one hundred and twenty feet high on the line between Dundee and Summerfield townships, Monroe county.

Mr. George F. Green, of Kalamazoo, has invented and successfully applied an electric engine for running sewing machines, etc., which is said to exactly fill a need long felt. It is not as large as a cigar box, is light, strong, simple in its parts, can be operated very cheaply, and will cost not to exceed \$10 or 15.

A number of the dentists brought to account by the Goodyear Vulcanite Rubber company settled up in the office of the United States register of bankruptcies, and thus avoided further expense and trouble. Henry A. Smith, the East Saginaw dentist, who persisted in using rubber in his business after being enjoined in 1872 by the United States court, was tried for contempt of court, and, this being his second offense, Judge Brown fined him \$250 and ordered him to be committed till the fine was paid. He is now in the county jail.

The State offices have been removed to the new Capitol.

Three students recently expelled from the Adventists' College, in Battle Creek, whose names are James Hoyt, Wm. J. Arnold and Vanard Hughes, have been arrested and taken to the State House, where they had rooms and boarded.

The two former are from Nebraska and the latter from Kentucky. The officers also arrested a young lad named Sharpe who has been attending college and is supposed to be implicated.

Corydon Hatch, a young man working on a farm near Grand Blanc, while preparing for a Sunday school lesson, dropped a lighted cigar from his mouth into a can containing half a pound of powder. The explosion which ensued destroyed the sight of both eyes entirely, besides disfiguring his face terribly.

The school board of Ann Arbor decided to close the public schools for two weeks on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever, which is epidemic among the children.

Two Bay City saloonists have had to pay smartly for selling liquor on election day. There are 140 hecklekeepers within 12 miles of Carson City, Montana county, enough to get up a convention all by themselves. So they are going to hold one at that place, December 3-4, when practical topics are to be discussed and a permanent association formed.

Recent Post Office changes.—Discontinued—North Plains, Ionia county. Postmasters appointed—Free Soil, Mason county, J. Edwin Smith; Millbrook, Mecosta county, Henry D. Brown; Munising, Schoolcraft county, Oliver Blackwood; Riverdale, Gratiot county, John B. Adams; Sebawa, Ionia county, Riley N. Wilson; Texas, Kalamazoo county, Lucius B. Kinne.

The chemical works are turning out about 6,800 pounds of acetate daily, and about 75 gallons of alcohol. Orders are coming in for both the acetate and alcohol more rapidly than they can be filled. New works are to be built at Elk Rapids, and those at Flint are being rebuilt and enlarged.—Bangor Reformer.

The annual meeting of the State Pomological Society takes place at Paw Paw, December 3-5. The following are the topics proposed for discussion: The yellows in the peach; horticultural implements—their adaptation to the work to be done; atmospheric drainage and orchard location; market vs. amateur orchards; orchard fertilizers; size vs. quality in market and family fruits; arrangement and marking out of orchards; plant lice-thugs, and other insect enemies; how shall we utilize our rain-falls?

The Hon. Eli Miller returned to Kalamazoo on Saturday last with 11,000,000 white fish in the shell for the Pokagon fishery. The operations of the commissioners for the ensuing year promise to surpass those of last season.

Two tons of deer went through the express office at Bay City Monday morning, from the north, enroute south and east.

The Union City National Bank has just paid a dividend of 5 per cent. on its earnings, since July 15.

Arrangements are being made to hold a meeting of the Michigan Sheep Breeders' association at Marshall, Dec. 18. This association was formed in Lansing last winter, its object being the advancement of the interest of sheep breeding and wool-growing, protective legislation for wool-growers, to confer with manufacturers, hold fairs and sheep-shearing festivals, and protect and encourage sheep husbandry in all its bearings.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The Central Pacific Railroad is to be sued for neglecting to furnish reports to the Interior Department. There are seven distinct specifications on which suit is recommended, the penalty in each being the forfeiture of sum not less than one thousand dollars nor more than fifty thousand dollars.

The following is issued by the Treasury Department to-day:

Any person subscribing hereafter for the four per cent bonds, consols of 1907, authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, may pay them with any of the 5-20 bonds of the act of March 3, 1865, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1870, in the same way as if they were called at the date of subscription in regular course; but the subscriber, to avail himself of this privilege, must accompany the subscription with a full description of such bonds by numbers and denominations, and must, within thirty days thereafter, forward the bonds to this department to be applied like called bonds. Of the amount issued of the above described 5-20 bonds, there is now outstanding and uncalled, the sum of twenty-six million, eighty-five thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

(Signed) JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

The Chicago Commercial convention passed resolutions asking Congress to aid the Texas Pacific railroad.

Four bodies taken from the cemetery at Zanesville, Ohio, were rescued from grave robbers, who escaped to the woods.

A fire in Milwaukee Wednesday night destroyed property to the amount of \$40,000.

The United States Government has, through a banking house, completed the purchase of exchange to the amount of about £1,100,000 to meet the \$5,500,000 required by the Halifax award to be paid to the British government at London on the 23d inst., and agents of the United States Treasury Department will make the transfer at London on that date.

Four men have been arrested on suspicion of being the grave-robbers who stole the remains of A. T. Stewart.

The police have a clue to the Manhattan bank robbery. Some arrests have been made and others will be.

At Preston three hundred and fifty thousand spindles, one thousand five hundred looms and one thousand two hundred operatives are idle. Many mills are working only from two to four days in the week.

The High Court Justiciary has definitely refused to admit to bail any more Glasgow Bank directors.

A cargo of cotton on board the steamship Wyoming arrived from New York, is reported to have burned four days, and when the ship reached Queenstown she had several feet of water in her forward compartment, pumped in to extinguish the flames.

Several very heavy failures are reported in St. Louis.

The Treasury Department has begun the purchase of gold bullion at Denver, Col., purchasing directly from the miners, paying them in greenbacks. The department expects at least \$20,000 a week for some time and to extend its purchases to all the gold of the Black Hills country. The Treasury Department will pay miners the full value of their gold charging only the cost of assaying, and sending it to Philadelphia to be coined at a transportation rate of 58 cents a thousand, or as third-class mail-matter.

The Secretary has called in five-twenty bonds of 1865, interest to cease February 16, 1879, to the amount of \$5,000,000.

The subscriptions to the four per cent loan Saturday amounted to \$1,872,800.

On the night of November 2d the office of We The People, J. Madison Wells' newspaper, at Alexandria, La., was entered and the press, material, etc., scattered along the halls or thrown into the river.

The report of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada for the six months ending June 30, which has just been made public, shows that the gross earnings, after deducting the loss in American currency, were \$881,003, against \$860,386 for the corresponding period in 1877. The operating expenses were \$267,258, against \$264,467, leaving a net earnings of \$618,750, a gain of 447,831. There have been spent during the half year, \$20,440 extra for repairs and renewals of way and rolling stock, and there has been a reduction in the ordinary charges of running engines, traffic department, etc., of \$17,654, which makes the increased charge \$2,800. There has been an addition to the perpetual 5 per cent debenture stock of \$1,349,959, but this has been more than equalized by absorption of various preferential securities to the extent of \$1,363,222.

It is feared that Wade Hampton's leg will have to be amputated.

Since the coining of the trade dollar was authorized by law 36,000,000 of them have been turned out by the mints, 28,000,000 of which have been exported to China.

Fayette, Ohio, was nearly wiped out by fire last Sunday.

A shock of earthquake was distinctly felt Tuesday, at Little Rock, Ark., at Cairo, Ill., and slightly at St. Louis, Mo.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

England is earnestly assisting the Porte in its endeavor to conclude a loan to be guaranteed on the revenues of Syria and the surplus Egyptian tribute.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, have sailed for Canada.

The cotton manufacturers of Glasgow will reduce working hours one-third. This will affect 8,000 employes.

Donner & Co., East Indian merchants, have failed for \$500,000.

John Lomas & Co., chemical manufacturers at Jarroo on the Tyne, with a paid up capital of \$500,000, have failed; assets will probably realize 25 per cent.

Young, Liston & Co., ship-owners and insurance brokers, have failed for five hundred thousand dollars.

William Preston & Co., of Hamburg, one of the largest houses in the China trade, have failed. Downer & Co., the London merchants who suspended Wednesday, were their agents here.

James Forrest & Co., cotton spinners, of Blackburn, have failed. Liabilities, estimated one hundred and fifty-three thousand pounds.

A dispatch from Berlin states that one hundred and twenty-six newspapers, and eighty-eight books have been prohibited since the promulgation of the anti-Socialist law.

The commercial and financial situation in England and Scotland does not improve, and there are great fears of a winter marked with much distress. There is less distress in Ireland however, than in either of the other two portions of the kingdom.

Popular indignation and excitement throughout Italy over the attempt to assassinate the King is very great. The assassin is a member of the International Society. He denies having any accomplices or instigators.

Thirteen of the oldest and most influential citizens of Hamburg were mortally wounded during disturbances, caused by a collision between the police and a procession in honor of Deputy Hasener, which had been prohibited by the authorities.

A telegram from Berlin reports that the belief is current there that a plot exists for the assassination of all the Prussian kings, when examining all the Prussian judges, when examining Nobling's case, were led to believe in the existence of a central organization for this purpose, and investigations are still going on.

Further particulars of the attempted assassination show that the King struck the assassin on the head with his sheathed sword immediately on being attacked. Signor Cairoli, immediately and desperately with the man, and received a long but not deep wound, which caused considerable loss of blood. He is now confined to his bed. Passanante informed his examiners that his intention was to finish King Humbert, and if he had had money enough to buy a revolver he would have succeeded. He had no personal feeling against the King or the Government. He intended the assassination as a means toward a universal republic.

The British troops in India have been ordered to prepare for an immediate advance.

### Pigeons.

Most breeders of poultry, sooner or later, add a few choice varieties of pigeons to their collection of pets, and generally find it pays well to do so, aside from the pleasure they are sure to afford to any one at all fond of the small kinds of live stock. Raising them in large numbers requires considerable care and attention, besides ample accommodations, while experience is also necessary to make success assured. The most popular breed is, undoubtedly, the Fantail, for it is found in almost every collection, though the average price for it is not very high. Its beauty, handsome carriage and proud ways—when well bred—are sure to command attention at the hands of breeders. The Pouters, Tumblers, Duchesse, Swallows, Owls, Trumpeters and others, go to make up the very long list, while at the head, undoubtedly, are the Carriers, some of these selling at very high prices. Societies have been formed in the prominent eastern cities and elsewhere for flying them, and to encourage their breeding, and the great interest now manifested in them is rapidly on the increase. We are glad to see this, for it is conducive to improvement, which we like to see in all departments.—Pigeon Bulletin for October.

"Try not to pass," the old man said; so the urchin made it "next" instead. [New Haven Register.] And the old man chuckled and nudged his pard, for he held both bowers and the joker card.—[Bridgeport Standard.] And the fourth man muttered, "We can't afford to have so much talk across the board."—[New York Graphic.] Then a mile over the urchin's face did steal as he threw down six cards and exclaimed, "Misdeal!"—[Nor. Herald.] No smile, next minute, that urchin smole, for a hand full of spot cards the dealer drew. [Boston Traveller.] On the old man's face there came a smack, for in that hand he held the jack.

Chicago has a girl that barks like a dog, and Racine, Wis., has a ditto that meows like a cat. And if we hadn't sworn off lying when we were four years old Norristown should have a girl that neighs like a horse.—Norristown Herald.

The American Bible Society is now able to print 550 copies of its agate Bible a day, which is about one a minute.

There will be one comfort about that railway which is going to be built up the side of Mt. Vesuvius. The traveler will always find a warm fire and a drop of the crater when he gets to the top.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

At a recent Church of England Congress, at Sheffield, the pew system being under discussion, a member of the Congress said that when the Ameer of Cabul visited Peshawar in 1869 he was shown a fine English church at that station. When the chaplain of the church explained to him that the whole congregation was ranged in order according to the relative rank of the different officers, he expressed utter astonishment. "Why," he said, "I am the chief ruler of my country, but when I worship in the mosque I take my place beside my poorer subjects, for in the House of God all men are equal." These ignorant and heathen people do get such confusing notions into their heads!

Show me the man who would go to heaven alone if he could, and I will show you one who will never be admitted there.

### THE LESSON OF RESTITUTION.

We will say that the wheat crop of Michigan for 1873 was 15,000,000 bushels; for 1874, 16,000,000 bushels, and for 1875, 23,000,000 bushels. We estimate the crop of 1878 at 28,000,000 bushels. A majority of all this wheat has been shipped from the State. It was grown from the soil of the state and very little of its fertilizing power has been returned or restored to that soil. Portions of other crops have gone in the same way. The corn crop, the oat crop, the grass crop, the root crop have in part been returned to the soil, but it is true that a large portion of all crops are shipped from the State. The aggregate, thus taken from the soil, and shipped abroad, is simply immense. This process of growing crops and shipping them away is constantly going on. If it was not for the counter policy of restitution and restoration the state would soon become very poor, or, to use an expressive phrase, "run out." The lesson of the wheat map should be enforced upon the mind of every citizen, and that is—"pay back that which you take." Restore back the elements and constituents which you take from the soil. This is what is meant by the art and science of agriculture. This restoration is constantly going on by the secret processes of nature. If left to man, mother earth would soon be stripped and robbed of all its fertility. The atmosphere is a great feeder of soils and is constantly making up for the waste and extravagance and greed of the tillers of the soil. There is that in the soil itself which will sustain a large drain upon its resources. Cultivation sets free many of the constituents of the soil and gives a chance for atmospheric change and power.

With these natural agencies for restitution and restoration, the husbandman should not fail to co-operate. This he can do in various ways and by various means. One powerful means is the feeding of crops to stock, or the marketing of crops in the shape of beef, pork, poultry, lard, tallow, etc. It is difficult to do this with wheat, for this grain is intended for human and not for animal life. Hence it is that if the farmer makes wheat his money crop, he should make all other crops tend to the restitution of the soil-power of his land. It is in this way Michigan sustains her wheat system. Her clover is a great power. Her sheep, her cattle, her horses, her swine are the manufacturers of her fertilizers. Without them her wheat system would fail.—Michigan Homestead.

### The Electric Light.

Several of the wider streets and squares, and about forty workshops in and about Paris, are now regularly lighted by electricity. The avenue leading from the Grand Opera House is lighted throughout its entire length, and presents a good example of street lighting. The lamps are placed on posts, precisely like the gas lamps, except that the posts are taller and wider apart. The lamps are inclosed in largeopal glass globes, and beyond this do not differ externally from the gas lamps. As the daylight fades away, there comes, without warning, a sudden flash, and every light in the street is burning with an intense white glare. The effect is like daylight, except in intensity. Every part of the street, the immense traffic in the roadway and the people on the walks, every architectural detail of the buildings to the top of the roofs, every object however minute in the windows, the flowers on the balconies, are plainly visible and in their natural colors. The actinic effect is the same as by day, and all colors, both real and artificial, take their true shades. Every sign on wall or omnibus, the minutest patterns in fabrics and the finest print can plainly be read. People seated before the cafes read their papers by the aid of lights on the opposite side of the way, and yet the most delicate complexions and the softest tints in fabrics do not suffer in the white glare of the lamps. Every stone in the road is plainly visible, and the horses move swiftly along as if confident of their footing. Such illumination is the perfection of street lighting. Neighboring streets, though more brilliantly lighted with gas than any American streets, appear dark and gloomy by contrast. Besides the Avenue de l'Opera there are a number of theatres, halls and public buildings and shops, lighted without or within, and in each case the electric light has superseded gas or it is used where gas would be too expensive. The appearance of the lamps used in Paris is peculiar. The entire globe seems to be filled with light,—no flame or point of light being visible. The color is intense white, occasionally changing to blue or deep yellow for an instant. In some few cases the light is naked, or is placed in clear glass lamps. In whatever manner used it is impossible to look at the light for more than a few seconds. This intensity, and the occasional flickering of the light, are raised as objection to the electric light. On the other hand, why should any one look at the lamps any more than at the sun, and when not looking directly at the light the flickering is hardly noticeable. In halls and shops the lamps may be placed next the ceiling, or behind screens, so that only the reflected light can be seen, and out-of-doors the lamps may be placed overhead out of range of the eyes. The flickering comes from a variety of causes, and it is doubtful if it can ever be wholly overcome. The points to secure are a steady motive power (a turbine being best), and good carbons in the lamps. Another objection has been found in the deep shadows cast by the opaque objects when lighted by electricity. Careful observations both here and in Paris, in halls, shops and streets, failed to show that this is a serious objection where two or more lamps are used.—Scribner for November.

The Congregationalist quotes Dr. Duryea, of Brooklyn, as saying that when Christians sing, "Blest be the tie that binds," they should take the tie out of their purse-strings.

### Amateur Pigeon Flying.

We clip the following amusing article from the *Cleveland Herald*:

Considerable interest of late has been evinced in the subject of carrier pigeons and their exploits, and Cleveland is not entirely free from the fever. Every day several of these birds are shipped here from Niles and started home again from the St. Clair street entrance of the Kennard House. "Buff," of the billiard room, is the man who receives and engineers the birds.

Among the many traveling men who make the Kennard House their headquarters when in this city, is H. A. Earle, representing the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. of New York City. Earle is a very stylish young man of an inquiring turn of mind, and one who is apt to grow enthusiastic on all subjects in which he becomes interested. Saturday, when "Buff" loosed his pigeons for Niles, among the large crowd who witnessed the setting out was Earle. He inquired if there were any more of the pigeons here, and was informed that "Buff" was well stocked, as was also his friend Chief Bennett, who owned about 500. Earle then stated that he was going to Buffalo Saturday night and would like to carry a couple down with him and start them back home. "Buff" immediately took an immense interest in the affair, and promised to secure him a couple from Chief Bennett. Saturday evening the fastidious Earle filed out at the Kennard House door, bearing on his shoulder a peach crate large enough to contain fifty birds, and marched off down to the boat landing, followed by a parting suggestion from Chief Bennett that he wouldn't have one of those birds injured for \$500, and that he had never before let them go away from home unless some of the family went along. Carefully depositing the peach crate in his stateroom on the steamer, Earle paid the steward \$1 to care for the birds and see that they were not stolen. He was to let the birds go on Sunday from the roof of the Tiff House in Buffalo and at the same time to notify Buff by telegraph of their starting.

Earle departed by the boat, and that night's train bore from Bennett a note to the clerk of the Tiff House telling him of Earle's coming.

Sunday afternoon a little after 3 o'clock the following telegram was received at the Kennard House:

"BUFFALO, Sept. 1

Buff, care Kennard House.

Raised birds at 12. Strong wind blowing against them.

H. A. EARLE."

"BUFFALO, Sept. 1

Earle sitting on top Tiff House. Let birds out at 12. They are sitting on church on opposite side waiting for feed. E. TUTHILL."

The two jokers had furnished Earle with a common blue pigeon and a fantailed tumbler, whose highest aspirations had been the roof of the barn where it lived, and whose furthest flights were confined to the nearest garbage barrel in the back yard near No. 1's engine house. In spite of the fact that they looked no more like a carrier pigeon than a game cock, the confiding Earle had seen them nailed into the peach crate with much admiration of their fine points.

Song of the cheese: "Will you love me when I mold?"

### DETROIT MARKETS.

Flour—Choice white.....	4 40
Medium.....	4 25
Low grades.....	3 85
WHEAT—Extra white.....	.96 1/2
No. 1 white.....	.93 1/2
Amber.....	.91
CORN—30 @ 40c per bush.	
OATS—23 @ 25c.	
BARLEY—\$1 00 @ 1 75 per cental for stack.	
RYE—45 @ 60c per bush.	
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$4 @ 4.25 per bbl.	
BEANS—Unpicked, 60c @ \$1 25 per bush.	
Picked \$1 55 @ 1 60.	
BUTTER—Prime quality, 14 @ 16. Medium 9 @ 15c.	
CIDER—60 1/2 cents per gallon.	
DRIED APPLES—Old 3 1/2 cts. per lb. new 4 @ 5 c.	
CHEESE—10 @ 11c per lb.	
CRANBERRIES—\$5.00 @ 6.50 per bbl.	
DRESSED HOGS—\$3.50 @ 3.75 per hd.	
EGGS—Fresh 16 @ 18c.	
FRESH FRUITS—Apples \$ 85 @ 1 35 per bbl.; Pears, \$1 50 @ 2 75 per bu.; Grapes, 6 @ 7c per lb.	
Holders ask 10 @ 12 cts. per lb. Old dull at 3 @ 5 cts.	
HOPS—New crop selling at 8 @ 10 cts. per lb. HAY—\$7 00 @ 10 00 per ton.	
HIDES—Green, 5 @ 6c; cured, 7 @ 7 1/2 c.	
HONEY—12 1/2 @ 14c.	
POTATOES—45 @ 60c per bush.	
PROVISIONS—Pork Mess \$8 00 @ \$9 50; Lard 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4; Smoked Hams, 10 1/2 @ 11c; Shoulders, 5 1/2 @ 6c; Bacon, 8c; extra Mess Beef, \$9 25 @ 10 00 per bbl.	
POULTRY—Live Chickens 40 @ 50cts per pair; Ducks 50 cts. per pair; Dressed Chickens 6 1/2 @ 8 cts. per lb.; Turkeys dull at 10 cts. per lb.	
SEEDS—Clover \$3.50 @ 4.00 per bushel.	
SHEEP SKINS—75 cts. to \$1.50.	
SALT—10 @ 100c per bu.; Brine, \$1 00; Syracuse dairy, 50c per bush.	
WOOD—\$3 00 @ 5 25 per cord.	
FURS—Badger, 10 to 75 cts; Bear, 10 to 40; Beaver, 40 cts to \$25; Cat, 7 to 15; Deer, 15 to 18 cts per lb.; Elk, 8 cts per lb.; Fish, 25 cts to \$1.00; Fox, 10 to \$20; Lynx, 15 cts to \$10; Otter, 10 to \$2.50; Mink, 5 to \$10; Muskrat, 3 to 6 cts; Opossum, 3 to 5 cts; Raccoon, 3 to 5 cts; Skunk, 5 to 80 cts; Wolf, \$1.50.	







Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1878.

## THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with a hallowed custom observed by the people of this State annually since its organization, and now honored by observance throughout the nation, I hereby designate **THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF THE PRESENT MONTH** as a Day of Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God for the peace and good order which have prevailed in our midst, for the large degree of health, contentment and happiness that we have enjoyed, for a bountiful harvest, and for the manifold blessings that have been vouchsafed to us during the present year. To this end I invite all our people on the day designated to rest from their ordinary avocations, and to assemble at their respective places of public worship, with devout gratitude to acknowledge the loving kindness and great goodness of our Heavenly Father and implore the continuance thereof.

While we thus joy in our blessings, let us not forget by deeds of benevolence to confer happiness upon others less favored than ourselves.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of Lansing, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and third.

CHAS. M. CROSWELL.

By the Governor,  
E. G. D. HOLDEN,  
Secretary of State.

The Sun no longer shines for Tilden.

Now for a silver dollar that is a silver dollar.

The University authorities are trying to get another mastodon. One would think that the Douglass case was enough for the present.

BUTLER ascribes his defeat to his acceptance of the Democratic nomination. Certainly, if he had accepted no nomination he would not have been defeated.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has repented of his resolve to withdraw one and two dollar greenbacks, and he now thinks that the chief end of life is not to secure circulation for silver.

THE SALES of four per cent. bonds have been surprisingly large since the elections, thus showing that the people have confidence that the nation will prove a strictly honorable debtor.

MISS HOSMER, the artist, claims to have discovered an application of the permanent magnet as a motor. Now that the elections are over, there is plenty of time for the public to amuse itself with another Keeley motor.

The State Central Committee of the Republican party have issued a congratulatory address from which we take the following:

At the time of the Republican State Convention last June, the political situation in the State was such as to cause the leading men in the party great anxiety and solicitude.

The political outlook was dark and threatening, and doubts as to the success of the party this year were largely entertained.

The necessities of the situation called for an earlier organization for campaign work than usual, and it was taken up and carried forward as rapidly and vigorously as possible, and in such a manner as to unduly alarm and arouse the opposing parties. The campaign has closed with a triumphant victory for honest money and republican principles. Michigan will be represented by an unbroken Republican delegation. The Republican State ticket has a plurality vote of over forty thousand, and such Democratic strongholds as Wayne, Saginaw, Marquette, Monroe, Oakland and Livingston counties, have been stormed with gratifying success, leaving the opposition in a demoralized, dispirited condition. The Republican party stands as the pronounced successful defender of not only the integrity of the Union and the rights of humanity, but as the victorious champion of the national honor. It has set its seal of condemnation on false financial theories and repudiation of national obligations. It has strengthened public faith and credit, and hastened the era of returning prosperity.

It deserves the confidence and commendation of all patriotic citizens, first for having adopted right principles, and second, for having successfully maintained them. In the vigor of its youth it crushed armed traitors and preserved the Union. In its equally vigorous manhood it has proven its honesty, its courage, and its capacity to meet and overcome the forces of the opposition, of whatever name or description. As in the past, so in the future, the Republican party expects to enlist in behalf of its principles, in support of free constitutional government, the earnest and united efforts of our most intelligent, honest and patriotic citizens.

## A PRESSING NEED.

Time was when a campaign could be won by appealing to the feelings of men. Today it is the head no less than the heart that must be addressed. The change in the manner of approach is the result of the new kind of questions which are at issue. Today the voter is expected to be familiar with history and with political economy. During the last campaign persons who were never before known to look even at the outside of a history, became so eloquent that it might reasonably be supposed that Thalia herself was speaking through their mouths. Still others were so eloquent on the subject of political economy that Adam Smith must often have regretted the fact that he is not now alive, if only to straighten things out again.

The fact that topics of this kind were almost entirely new to the people has made it possible for men and papers, seeking first their own fortunes, to manufacture to order the facts and the theories they palmed off.

As for years to come questions of finance, of production, and of trade promise to occupy the attention of this country, it is wise to leave the youth to the precarious instruction that the stump and the press are able to furnish? Thanks to the machine-like mind of John Stuart Mill, the threads of political economy spun by Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, McCollough and others have been woven into a very respectable piece of cloth, and political economy has become a science. Now, we would never think of advocating the introduction into the school-room of Mr. Mill's voluminous volumes, but in a little book called "Political Economy for Beginners," Mrs. Fawcett has set forth in a clear, fresh and attractive manner the leading principles of the new science. This book might profitably be introduced into all our high schools and academies; or if something more purely political and American is wanted, we would recommend Charles Nordhoff's "Politics for Young Americans," a book used largely in Eastern schools.

Either of these little volumes, carefully studied, would relieve many an older mind from some of the hallucinations that even the result of the last campaign is powerless to drive away.

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

As the time draws near for the meeting of the Legislature, candidates for the various offices appear. For Speaker we have often heard the name of Capt. E. P. Allen mentioned with approval. Capt. Allen is thoroughly acquainted with the forms of legislative business, he knows pretty well the qualifications and the capabilities of the members of the House, and he is entirely familiar with the needs of the various sections of the State. By the election of Capt. Allen, the gavel would fall into worthy hands.

We have heard of but one candidate for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. W. K. Childs, the present incumbent. Of necessity there must be some friction in getting to work in the new capital. It is wise therefore to retain in office the man whose acquaintance with the ways and customs of the House will enable him to make things as smooth as possible. That Mr. Childs made an efficient officer, none will deny. Expediency and gratitude alike demand his retention in office.

## THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

At least once a month some Washington newspaper starts the cry that the President has changed his Southern policy; the press of the country catch up the cry, echo it in their news and re-echo it in their editorial columns; finally the report is contradicted and all is forgotten in the excitement of some newer topic. That the policy has failed is proved, we are told, by the fact that the South is nearly solid; and all that is necessary to reverse this unwholesome state of things is a change in this same policy. What an Arcadia the South would be if only the President would send the army to some Southern village—it would be lost in a town!

Many there are who think that because the South were beaten they should again resume their place in the Union, and like the party defeated at the polls, quietly submit to the rule of their opponents. The war, however, settled far other than theoretical questions; it did away once and forever with slavery, and the fall of this corner-stone of Southern institutions brought down the whole edifice. The nature, both social and commercial, of the South, is changed, and this fact it is that makes the settlement of the Southern question a matter not of days nor of years, but of generations.

A clause condemning slavery was struck out of the Declaration of Independence. Scarcely had the earlier members of any of the early congresses taken their seats before they became engaged in such angry and violent discussions of slavery that more than once the weak bonds that bound the States together were strained to the uttermost. Then came the Fugitive Slave Law and the Missouri Compromise. Emboldened by repeated successes, the South aimed to dictate the entire foreign policy of the United States—and succeeded.

The course of the South was not taken simply because of her love of dominion; the commercial interests of that section of the country demanded not only the preservation of slavery, but also its extension. Cotton was the one staple of the South, and the cultivation of cotton, exhausting as it does the life of man and of land, has two requirements,—unskilled labor and new land. The very fact that cotton fast wears out the soil, and that year after year the South was losing while the North was gaining in productiveness, marked a limit to slavery and fixed a point where free labor, with all that freedom implies, must come to the rescue.

The slow action of the laws of nature, however, was not waited upon. The war came to settle once for all the question of slavery. How difficult the solution few homes in this country do not bear witness. With emancipation came as a sequence enfranchisement. Here, then, was an immense multitude of human beings who had purposely been kept in ignorance suddenly invested with all the rights of citizenship. They were expected to use these rights to keep in power that political party which had enfranchised them: gratitude was to be their ruling instinct.

With the close of the war, a vast army of carpet-baggers filled the places from which the soldiers had withdrawn. With no love for the country to which they had flocked for the mere purpose of getting rich, these carpet-baggers, calling themselves Repub-

licans, and so winning the colored vote, were enabled to use the whole machinery of government to further their personal fortunes. The tide of speculation swept South, but when the wave broke the retreating waters left that already exhausted country in a still more deplorable condition.

The people of the South, whom the war had not left less turbulent than it found them, were ever ready to throw off the yoke, and murder and arson became the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The army was called in to support governments that had support from no other quarter, and as a result there were rulers who ruled nothing, tax gatherers powerless to collect taxes, custom officers who could not get beyond their own thresholds. No endeavors were made to enlist in the service of good order and the return of prosperity those persons who loved the South because it was the country of their birth,—the persons who alone could and would restore that country to something of its former condition.

The feeling of the North was that the bayonet policy had failed, a fact which the Democratic wave preceding the last Presidential election proved. General Grant, before retiring from office, withdrew the troops from the Southern States, and with the accession of Mr. Hayes, who was elected on a platform of amity towards the South, Democratic victories made it impossible for him, even if he had so wished, to return those troops. Mr. Hayes, however, was in earnest about the work of reconciliation, and he invited a representative Southern man to a seat, the lowest to be sure, in the cabinet. The results of the President's action are not sufficiently apparent to be undisputed. Certain it is, however, that the reign of terror has ceased. That the Democrats have entire possession of the State governments we take to be no proof of the failure of the President's policy. While human nature is as it is, nothing else can be expected. It is in the very fact that their control is so entire, that the way out of those difficulties lies. Divisions must arise, and then the colored vote will become of such importance to both sides that each party will bid for it. It is only through the annihilation of the color line that the negroes can obtain any permanent rights.

We do not mean to be understood as counseling a do-nothing policy. The administration does, try every means in its power to prevent illegal voting and intimidation. But this is a question of three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and not of the one election day. The chief end of the colored man is not to vote; but it is to live in peace and to advance in civilization,—ends which a misused power has, and may again, defeat.

As the South recovers her position in agriculture, gains her rightful position in manufactures,—when the colored man is of use as a working man and a citizen,—then, and not till then, will the Southern question be settled. It is the policy of the North, therefore, to aid the South to a return to prosperity. How this may be done is a subject well worthy of careful thought. It is the work of time, and it reaches deeper than any President's policy.

## ALL SORTS.

There are said to be 1,313 habitual opium eaters in Michigan.

The women of Prague and Leipsic are forbidden by law to wear dresses that touch the ground.

Carrying coals to Newcastle—Boston has established whittling schools.

Professor Newcomb thinks that men have inhabited this earth less than ten thousand years.

Is the Jackson Citizen sure that Senator Blaine ever advocated putting a full dollar's worth of bullion into a silver dollar?

## THE GREATEST REMEDY KNOWN.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption is certainly the greatest medical remedy ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers, now loudly proclaim their praise for this wonderful Discovery, to which they owe their lives. Not only does it positively cure Consumption, but Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs yield at once to its wonderful curative powers as is by magic. We do not ask you to buy until you know what you are getting. We therefore earnestly request that you call on your Druggist Frank Smith and a trial bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its wonderful merits, and show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do. For sale by Frank Smith.

## BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect Satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per Box. For Sale by Frank Smith, Ypsilanti.

## REMEMBER THIS.

It is with pleasure I can now safely recommend to the public a medicine for the treatment of consumption, asthma, chronic sore throat, catarrh, etc., which I can safely assert has no equal. This medicine has lately introduced to the United States, and is called the Great English Cough Remedy. If you want a medicine for any disease of the throat and lungs, call at my store and purchase a bottle of the Great English Cough Remedy. I guarantee every bottle. Return it if not satisfied after using one-quarter the contents, and receive back your money. Dr. H. VAN TUYL, Druggist, 760m2

-THE-  
MYRON W. WHITNEY  
Quartette,

Of Boston, Consisting of

MISS FANNY KELLOGG, Soprano.

MISS ABBIE CLARK, Contralto.

MR. W. H. FESSENDEN, Tenor.

MR. M. W. WHITNEY, Basso.

Will give a concert at

Light Guard Hall, Ypsilanti,

THURSDAY EVE., NOV. 28, 1878.

## STOP AND LOOK!

Zephyrs, 15cts per oz.,

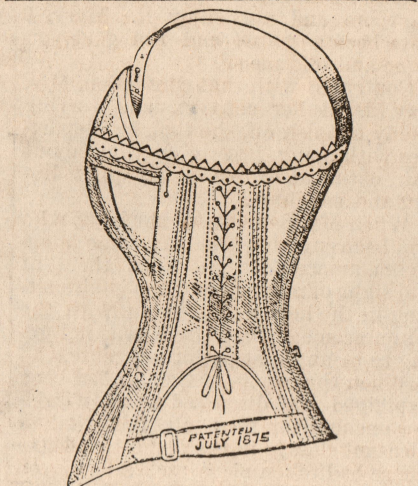
-AT-  
Mrs. GOODINGS.

A full line of Cardboard in all colors. Canvass and all kinds of Fancy Goods constantly on hand. Hair Goods a specialty. A large stock of Mue. Demorest Patterns, the most reliable patterns in use. 729

## E. M. COMSTOCK &amp; CO.

Call and examine our stock of Ladies' Underwear. Call and examine our stock of Gents' Underwear, and our line of Children's Underwear is full and complete. Ladies if you have not seen our line of Cloaks, it will pay you to call and look at them as the styles are new and the prices cannot be beaten. Our Dress Goods Department was never in better shape for in it you will find all the latest styles and patterns.

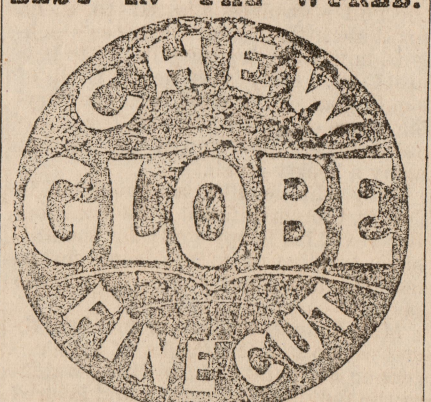
E. M. COMSTOCK &amp; CO.



## DUPLEX SKIRT SUPPORTER.

The above cut shows a side view of the "Duplex Skirt Supporter." This Supporter is so arranged that it can be instantly adjusted to fit any form, either at the bust or hips. The length of the waist can also be regulated by means of the side laces. The Skirt Supporter is made with closed or solid backs, and the bones are so arranged that they do not come in the center, thus avoiding any pressure upon the spine, and giving great support. The shoulder straps are cut in such shape that they will not slip from the shoulder, and by means of the buttons the skirts will rest upon the shoulders and not upon the hips, as is the case with ordinary corsets. This Supporter is especially adapted to the present style of dress, being cut perfectly plain and straight in the back, without bustle or fullness. For sale by H. P. Glover. 760-1f

## BEST IN THE WORLD.



It is the BEST because it is manufactured from the finest selected and fully matured leaf, as denoted by the rich red color (no coloring compounds or other injurious substances being used to obtain it). It is the MOST ECONOMICAL because it gives a rich sweet pleasant solid and lasting chew, and will go further and give better satisfaction than any other brand in the market.

"If you try it," "You'll always buy it."

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

MANUFACTURED BY

Walker, McGraw Co.

750y1 DETROIT.

## Music Teachers will do Well

TO USE

Mason's Pianoforte Techniques

(\$2.50) a book of sterling merit, with about 500 Technical Exercises, which may be expanded to many thousands if desired. Admirably prepared by Wm. Mason, assisted by W. S. B. Matthews.

Have you read the last Musical Record? See each.

For Organ Scholars, Clarke's Harmonic

School for the ORGAN, (\$3.00.) The newest and the very best Organ School. Teaches composition as well as playing. By Wm. H. Clarke.

Subscribe for the Musical Record, \$2 per year.

For Thorough Bass Scholars, JOHNSON'S

NEW METHOD FOR THOROUGH BASS. (\$1.50) The simplest and best method to teach Chord playing in Hymn Tunes, Gies, Part-Songs, &c. Ask for the new method.

312 pages of music per year in the Musical Record

For Singing Classes, ONWARD! Singing School

Book, by L. O. Emerson, \$1.50 per doz., and

JOHNSON'S Method for Singing Class

price 25 cents, are splendid books, differing in

price and content, but accomplishing the same excellent result in diverse ways. Examine with!

Ask at News Stand for Musical Record!

All books sent post free for retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.

## New Advertisements.

rowell-766-770

It having been widely advertised under the caption of

"America Ahead in Spool Cotton,"

that the Jury on Cotton textiles, yarns, and threads, at the Paris Exposition, decreed a Gold Medal and Grand Prize to the Williamite Linen Company for "Spool Cotton" especially adapted for use on Sewing Machines," over all the great thread manufacturers of the world, we owe it as a duty to the public and to Messrs. J. & P. Coats to announce that

No Grand Prizes were decreed at Paris for Spool Cotton.

We are advised by cable of the following awards:

J. &amp; P. COATS. GOLD MEDAL.

Williamite Linen Co., Silver Medal.

and we claim for the winners of the First Prize that, as they have established in Rhode Island the largest Spool Cotton Mills in the United States, where their Spool Cotton is manufactured through every process from the raw cotton to the finished spool, AMERICA, as represented by Messrs. J. & P. COATS, is still AHEAD IN SPOOL COTTON.

Auchincloss Brothers,

Sole Agents in New York for J. &amp; P. COATS.

Leaders and others engaged in the formation of bands or orchestras should send for our new descriptive catalogue, dis-  
cussed, ex-  
clusively for  
information concern-  
ing Band and Orchestral  
requirements, and con-  
taining elegant engrav-  
ings of the latest and most approved style of in-  
struments now in use. Mailed free. Address  
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe Sts., Chicago

**SWEET**  
Chewing  
JACKSON'S  
BEST  
NAVY  
Tobacco  
Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for  
fine chewing qualities and lasting character  
of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco  
ever made. An ever new trade-mark is closely  
initiated on inferior goods. See that J. & W.'s mark is  
on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample  
plug, 10 Cts. to J. & W. Jackson & Co., New York, N.Y.

Before You Depart,  
INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS!

Get an Accident Ticket or Travel Policy in the

TRAVELERS

At Local Agency or at Railway Station.

\$1300 profits on 10 days investment of \$100

in Western Union, October 30th, 1878.

Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of

\$20, - \$50, - \$100, - \$500.

Official reports and Circulars free. Address, W.

WRIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall

St., N. Y.

\$7 A day to Agents canvassing for the Fire-

side Visitor. Terms and outfit free.

Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta,

Maine.

25 Fancy Cards, with name, 10c. plain or

25 gold. Agents outfit, 10c. 150 styles. Hull &

Co., Hudson, N. Y.

25 Chromo Cards, Cupids, Motions, Flowers, etc.

25 No two alike, with name, 10c. Nassau Card

Co., Nassau, N. Y.

## A GOLD MEDAL

has been awarded at the Paris Exhibition

of 1878 to

CLARK'S

O. N. T.

Best SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON. It is

celebrated for being STRONG, ELASTIC,

and of UNIFORM STRENGTH. It has

been awarded MEDALS at the great Ex-

positions, from the first at Paris, in 1855,

to the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876.

In this country CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL

COTTON is widely known in all sections

for its Superior Excellence in Machine and

Hand Sewing. Their Mills at Newark, N.

J., and Paisley, Scotland, are the largest

and most complete in the world. The en-

tire process of manufacture is conducted

under the most complete and careful su-

perision, and they claim for their American

production at least an equal merit to that

produced in Paisley Mills. As

No Grand Prizes were awarded

at Paris for Spool Cotton.

they are glad to announce to the American

Public that they have been awarded a

GOLD MEDAL, being the highest award

given for Six-Cord Spool Cotton.

George A. Clark & Brother,

SOLE AGENTS.

400 Broadway, New York.

## PHOTOGRAPHS

J. E. WATSON,

GRAND CENTRAL GALLERY,

41 &amp; 43 Monroe Avenue, Detroit,

Call and see the SNOW PICTURES, the

latest novelties. 769-773

## D. D. MALLORY &amp; CO.

PACKERS OF THE CELEBRATED

DIAMOND BRAND

OF FRESH OYSTERS.



## Local Matters.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1878.

**Friends of The Commercial, who have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Harriman to send their Printing to this office.**

### YPSILANTI POST OFFICE.

**MAILS ARRIVE.**  
East—9 and 11:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M.  
West—11:30 A. M., and 6 P. M.  
Hillsdale—6 P. M.

**MAILS CLOSE.**  
East—10:30 A. M., 5 P. M.  
West—10:30 A. M., 6 P. M.  
Hillsdale—8:15 A. M.

I sent my Soul through the Invisible.  
Some letter of that After-life to spell:  
And by and by my Soul returned to me,  
And answered "I Myself am Heav'n and Hell."

Heav'n but the vision of fulfilled Desire,  
And Hell the Shadow of a Soul on fire.  
Cast on the Darkness into which Our-  
selves glide,  
So late emerg'd from, shall so soon expire.

We are no other than a moving row  
Of Magic Shadow shapes that come and go  
Round with this Sun-illum'd Lantern  
held  
In Midnight by the Master of the Show.  
—From the Rubayat of Omar Khayyam.

**—SONS OF TEMPERANCE.**—The Truth for the People says of the meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, to be held in this city beginning December 5, that it is likely to be "one of the most important sessions ever held, as plans are to be matured for a more aggressive movement along the line."

**M. S. T. A.**—At the Michigan State Teachers' Association, to be held at Lansing, December 25, 26, and 27, one day will be devoted to the consideration of the needs of rural and ungraded schools. All teachers, township superintendents, citizens, and members of the next Legislature, are earnestly invited to be present at the meeting.

**HARPER'S FOR 1879.**—In another column will be found the prospectus of Harper & Brothers' three publications, the Harper's Weekly, Monthly, and Bazar. George William Curtis and Thomas Nast have made Harper's Weekly perhaps the most powerful paper in the land; and Mr. Curtis is his other and no less charming self in the Monthly, a magazine that easily holds its place in the front ranks. The Bazar has long ago become a general favorite with the ladies, and often the gentlemen are found reading it over their wives' shoulders.

**THE POST AND TRIBUNE.**—In another column will be found the prospectus of the Post and Tribune, the leading paper of Michigan. Enlarged, improved and improving, this paper is a credit to the State and to Detroit. Its various departments contain reading matter of interest to all classes of people; The merchant, the banker, the statesman, the farmer, the soldier, the Mason or the Odd Fellow, the disciples of culture, and the ladies—all are provided for. And after all else has been said, the Post and Tribune is eminently a clean newspaper.

**RAILROAD PROSPECTS.**—Mr. James F. Joy recently had an engagement with a Chicago reporter, with the following result:

"Mr. Joy stated that there is not the least likelihood that the Detroit, Lansing and Northern will, in any event, be used by the Grand Trunk as a connection between Lansing and Detroit with the Chicago and Lake Huron for a Chicago outlet, but he thinks that the Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern, in connection with the Eel River and Baltimore and Ohio, will eventually be used by the Grand Trunk for a Chicago outlet. There only remains a short distance between Detroit and Ypsilanti to be built to make the line complete, and when the funds were with to build this gap have all been secured, the work will be commenced."

**CATTLE SHOW.**—The Chicago Fat Stock Show will be held in the exposition building, Chicago, December 2-7, 1878. The prizes are distributed as follows: Cattle, \$2,350; Sheep, \$725; Swine, \$600; Fat Poultry and wild Game, \$170. In addition to the above the National Live Stock Journal, of Chicago, offers challenge cups as follows: Best Beef animal, \$100; Best Fat Sheep, \$50; Best Fat Hog, \$50. Fancy stock will have no place. The butcher will be the judge, and the prizes will be awarded to the animal which will return the greatest percentage of first class juicy steaks, roasts, etc., with the least quantity of inferior cheap cuts and offal in proportion to the gross weight.

**OUR NEW POET.**—We had intended to offer a prize to the first one of our readers who should discover the author of the railroad poem published two weeks ago. Col. Burleigh, however, has anticipated us by announcing the poet's name as follows:

The readers of the Democrat will not be surprised to learn that the Hon. Sam. Post, of Ypsilanti, occasionally takes a quiet hour in which to woo the muses. In the Commercial of the 9th inst., he gives us "The New Railroad," under the nom de plume of "Whippoorwill." But the disguise is ineffectual; for the most casual reader can detect the master spirit underlying the opening lines:

"Let Ypsilanti clear the track,  
We need the road to Pontiac,"

sings Mr. Post, in manner calculated to wake the echoes of the past, and make one think of the happiest efforts of Byron or Edgar A. Poe.

On behalf of the poet, we thank Col. Burleigh for his good words. "Praise from Sir Herbert Stanley is praise indeed."

**VALE & CRANE.**—From the Michigan Homestead we take the following items in regard to the cracker manufactory of Vale & Crane. Ypsilanti people have not ceased to like Mr. Vale's crackers simply because they are now made in Detroit instead of in this city, a fact to which the large orders Vale & Crane get from our grocers testify: "At present the establishment is turning out an average of 70 barrels of flour a day, and

turning out 280 barrels of crackers daily, being probably as much as all the other cracker factories in the State combined. The largest amount turned out during any one month since the establishment was started was during October, this year. For the year ending June 1, the average consumption was over 50 barrels of flour per day, each barrel making about four barrels of crackers, and the sales for the year aggregating over \$200,000. The machinery of the firm is valued at \$20,000, and is capable of turning out 750 barrels of crackers every 24 hours, should occasion arise for running it to its full capacity. That Detroit should have a single firm which could do the baking for an army of 75,000 men may seem incredible, but such is the fact."

**THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**—The catalogue of the Agricultural College for 1878 shows a total attendance of 239. In looking over the course of study, we notice the remark that "very special attention is given to Inductive Logic," and "some instruction is given in Deductive Logic." As logic is the science of the way in which we do think, and is not itself a means of ascertaining truth, we think that this subject might be subordinated. In Psychology "under a few topics like 'space' and 'causation,' extended readings from Bain, Spencer, Martineau, and Porter \*\* afford the student a view of some of the prevalent controversies and the methods of conducting them." It is hard to make Mr. Porter bear the brunt of the orthodox battle even if he were capable so to do; and as for Spencer, the student who can get an idea of anything, let alone modern controversies, from his "advanced" discussion of space, will be wise indeed. In Chemistry, the Agricultural College excels, and in practical agriculture and kindred subjects a full course of instruction is given. We notice that the latest and best authorities are quoted, for instance in Political Economy, Cairnes and Fawcett have a place with Mill and Adam Smith, and, let us hope, in advance of Carey and Bow-en; Mr. A. S. Hill's thoroughly satisfactory work on rhetoric is the text book for this year; and Huxley's excellent little book on the "Anatomy of the Vertebrates" finds a place in the list of references.

### LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES.

—There never was a larger stock of goods at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

—Boys' Suits and Children's suits at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

—Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—C. S. Wortley & Bro. employ a first-class cutter, who knows how to make clothes in the latest styles.

**CANCERS AND TUMORS CURED.**—We kill a Cancer in from one to three hours without use of knife or eating plaster, with little pain. The cancer falls out in ten or twelve days and heals up. We do not prostrate our patients; they can attend to business while being cured. Special attention given to diseases of the eye and Female Difficulties, at the Medical and Surgical Institute and Cancer Infirmary of Drs. Thomas & Lennox, 266 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. Send stamp for circular. 766-769

All the nobby styles of Caps are to be found at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

—Have handsome Hats that come from C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

—At a less price than ever before you can buy your clothes at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

—Croaking is not confined to the Frog Ponds. At this season almost everybody is hoarse. The bleating of distressed lungs is heard everywhere. Why is this, when Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure any cough, cold or hoarseness in 48 hours? Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

—Hats—Caps—Cloths—at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

—If you have the Asthma, go to our popular druggist Dr. H. VanTuyt and procure a bottle of the Great English Cough Remedy. It is warranted.

—Children's Cuts Clothing at C. S. Wortley & Bros.

—Three or four doses of Great English Cough Remedy is warranted to relieve the worst case of sore throat you can produce. Sold by H. VanTuyt.

**QUERY:** "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seed of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 725-727

—Bring Bright Boys to C. S. Wortley & Bro's and have them suited.

**DR. R. V. PIERCE,** of Buffalo, N. Y., the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and also of the Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, of that city, has been recently elected to Congress by the very flattering majority of nearly 3,000. He has already served his constituency as State Senator, and this renewed endorsement signifies that his services have been highly satisfactory. His extensive practice in the treatment of Chronic Diseases will not, we are informed, be neglected or suffer in the least when the time arrives for him to take his seat in Congress, it being intrusted to his brother and other experienced medical gentlemen who have long been associated with the Doctor in the Medical Department of his celebrated World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Besides, as the Forty-sixth Congress does not convene until December, 1879, Dr. Pierce's patients will not lose his personal attention for some months yet.

**I WISH EVERYBODY TO KNOW.**  
Rev. George H. Thayer, an old citizen of this vicinity known to everyone as a most influential citizen, and Christian Minister of the M. E. Church just this moment stopped in our store to say, "I wish everybody to know that I consider that both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." It is having a tremendous sale over our counters and is giving perfect satisfaction in all cases of Lung Diseases, such as nothing else has done.

**Drs. Machett & France.**  
Bourbon, Ind., May 15, 1878.  
Sold by F. F. Ingram. 765ylalt

**NO DECEPTION USED.**  
It is strange so many people will continue to suffer day after day with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sour Stom-

ach, General Debility when they can procure at our store SHILOH'S VITALIZER, free of cost if it does not cure or relieve them. Price 75 cents. Sold by Fred F. Ingram. 765ylalt

**FOR LAME BACK, Side or Chest use SHILOH'S POROUS PLASTER.** Price 25 cts. Sold by F. F. Ingram. 765ylalt

### AN ASTONISHING FACT.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent. 733alt

### YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

APPLES, per bbl. 50@75  
BUCK FLOUR—\$3.00.  
BEANS—80@1.00.  
BUTTER—15.  
CORN—38@40 per bush.  
CLOVER SEED—\$3.50 per bush.  
CHICKENS—Dressed, 5@7. Live, 4.  
EGGS—16.  
HAY—\$8.00@10.00 per ton.  
HIDES—5c.  
HONEY—In cap, 20.  
HAMS—3@10.  
LARD—The market stands at 8@9.  
ONIONS—80 per bbl.  
OATS, NEW, 20@25.  
POKE—In bbl., \$10.00.  
PEAS—40@50.  
TURNIP SEED—\$1.60.  
TURKEYS—Live, 7@8.  
WHEAT, EXTRA—90.  
" " No. 1—85.  
BUCK WHEAT—50.  
WOOL—25@30.

### MARRIED.

**WIX—McCOLLUM.** On Wednesday, Nov. 20th, at the residence of Geo. A. Neat, brother-in-law of the bride, by Rev. John M. Richmond, Mr. WILLIAM C. WIX, of Pontiac, and Miss MARY McCOLLUM, of this city.  
Many thanks for cake received.

**POWER, RESONANCE, DURABILITY** evenness of action, found in the Billing's Upright Piano only. Sold by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

**THE RUSH STILL CONTINUES** at the Detroit Gift Tea Store. Every one is satisfied with the goods and the way business is done. We guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

**LOOK OUT FOR A FIGHT.**—If Smith knows anything against Jones' reputation, let him publish it and prove it, or any other person in Ypsilanti. 1c

**MILLINERY** Goods sold at prices to suit the times, directly over C. S. Wortley's Clothing Store. 767w2

**A STUDENT** connected with the Agricultural College and also some time in the Normal School, would be glad to teach during his vacation, embracing the winter months. Apply at this office.

**RICHARD MILLER, TAILOR,** Huron Street, one door North of W. E. Hewitt's residence. Any one wishing work done in my line, will do well to bring their goods and have them cut and made. Work warranted to give satisfaction and prices low. 767

**WHY DO PEOPLE GO TO THE** Detroit Gift Tea Store for Tea and Coffee? Because everything is nice and fresh, and they are sure of getting sixteen ounces for a pound.

**FIFTEEN BILLING'S UPRIGHT PIANOS** ordered by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

**VASES, LAMPS, LOOKING GLASSES,** Picture Frames, Toys, and most anything one wants, given away with Tea and Coffee at the Detroit Gift Tea Store, Opp. P. O. A rare way to get Holiday presents.

**THE TUBULAR BAR** places the Billing's Upright Pianos ahead of all others. Sold by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

**10 C.—COCOA SHELLS** make the most healthy beverage in the world. Try them. Only 10cts per lb., at the Detroit Gift Tea Store, Opp. P. O.

**YES!** "Look before you leap," and then go to Guild's and buy a better Cigar for five or ten cents than you can get at any other place in the city, and don't be deceived!

**5 C.—PEARL STARCH** only 5c per lb. at the Detroit Gift Tea Store, Opp. P. O.

**SPLENDID** line Beaver Cloaks at Robbins & Sweet's. Look at them before you buy. 765w4

**35 C.—"CORN" BAKING POWDER** 35c per lb. Absolutely pure. The best in the world. For sale only at the Detroit Gift Tea Store, Opp. P. O. Try it once and you'll use none other.

**WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED** a stock of those HEAVY ALL WOOL HOSE, they are as good as HOME MADE. ROBBINS & SWEET. 765w4

### Local and Special Notices.

**C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist,**  
Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

**WATCH, CLOCK, and JEWELRY REPAIRER and CLEANER.** Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haskin's bakery, at the Depot. JOHN BIDDLE. 729

**THAT IS SO. WHAT?**  
E. Elliott Cleans and Repairs Clothes better than any one in town. Why just look at those clothes of mine, they look as good as new. Just look in his shop and see for yourself. Bring along those faded garments and have them dyed and made equal to new clothes and save money. E. ELLIOTT, Opp. Fireman's Hall, Huron St.

## Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE, NOV. 10th, 1878.

### GOING EAST.

Mail.	Day Express.	Mail.	Day Express.	Mail.	Day Express.
Chicago.....Lv.	7:30	9:00	10:00	5:15	9:00
Michigan.....Lv.	9:25	11:15	12:15	7:40	11:15
New Buffalo.....Lv.	9:45	11:35	12:35	8:00	11:35
Niles.....Lv.	10:45	12:15	1:15	9:00	12:35
Kalamazoo.....Lv.	12:35	1:40	2:40	10:35	2:17
Battle Creek.....Lv.	1:27	2:15	3:15	11:05	3:15
Marshall.....Lv.	2:25	3:05	4:05	11:47	3:49
Albion.....Lv.	3:25	4:05	5:05	12:15	4:10
Jackson.....Lv.	4:45	5:25	6:25	1:45	4:50
Chelsea.....Lv.	4:40	5:20	6:20	1:40	4:45
Dexter.....Lv.	5:05	5:45	6:45	2:05	6:10
Ypsilanti.....Lv.	5:25	6:05	7:05	2:20	6:45
Wayne Junction.....Lv.	6:02	6:45	7:45	2:44	7:09
G. T. Junction.....Lv.	6:33	7:15	8:15	3:20	7:45
Detroit.....Lv.	6:45	7:30	8:40	3:35	8:00

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going east, at 1:00 A. M.

### GOING WEST.

Mail.	Day Express.	Mail.	Day Express.	Mail.	Day Express.
Detroit.....Lv.	7:00	9:25	10:45	6:20	9:50
G. T. Junction.....Lv.	7:15	10:00	11:00	6:35	10:10
Wayne Junction.....Lv.	7:40	10:25	11:25	7:10	10:42
Ypsilanti.....Lv.	8:10	10:45	11:45	7:38	11:04
Ann Arbor.....Lv.	8:30	11:00	12:00	8:10	11:23
Dexter.....Lv.	8:55	11:25	12:25	8:31	11:23
Chelsea.....Lv.	9:15	11:45	12:45	8:45	11:23
Jackson.....Lv.	10:20	12:15	1:15	9:40	12:45
Marshall.....Lv.	11:50	1:30	2:30	11:03	1:45
Battle Creek.....Lv.	12:15	1:55	2:55	11:35	2:10
Kalamazoo.....Lv.	1:15	2:38	3:38	12:25	2:52
Niles.....Lv.	3:05	4:07	5:07	2:38	4:15
Michigan City.....Lv.	4:30	5:20	6:20	4:15	5:30
Chicago.....Lv.	6:50	7:40	8:40	6:45	8:00

\*Sunday excepted. †Saturday and Sunday excepted. ‡Daily.

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going west, at 3:51 P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD,  
Gen. Supt., Detroit.

HENRY C. WENWORTH, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agent,  
Chicago.

### Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

**ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI.**  
Detroit Express.....10:30 A. M.  
Mail.....5:20 P. M.

**LEAVE YPSILANTI.**  
Evening Express.....7:40 P. M.  
Mail.....8:15 A. M.

### SALINE.

**GOING EAST.**  
Detroit Express.....Arrive 2:50 A. M.  
Mail.....4:53 P. M.

**GOING WEST.**  
Evening Express.....8:10 P. M.  
Mail.....9:25 A. M.

### PIONEER DRUG STORE!

A new and large assortment of

ALBUMS,  
FANCY STATIONERY,  
Hair and Clothes BRUSHES,  
POCKET BOOKS,  
TOILET SOAPS,  
EXQUISITE PERFUMES,  
And other Staples. These goods were

**Bought for Cash**

At a very low figure and will be sold at least

**25 Per Cent. Cheaper**

Than the usual

**BOTTOM PRICES.**

Also a full stock of other goods in my line.

A fine Box of Paper @ 10 cents a box.

A fine Cut-Glass Bottle Free with every ounce of Perfume.

**FRED F. INGRAM,**

Opp. Depot.

717

**Coal! Coal!**

All kinds of

**STOVE,**

**ENGINE and**

**FURNACE COAL.**

Leave orders at the Hardware Stores or with Homer Briggs.

O. E. THOMPSON.

**SAVE YOUR**

**ASHES!**

ANDREW BIRK & SON

Have now in full operation the Ashery formerly owned by Mr. C. A. Richards,

No. 6, Forest Avenue,

And will call and get your ashes if you will leave word at the ashery or send by mail. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of house grease, Potash, Hard and Soft soap for family use always on hand and delivered free. Leached ashes for sale at the Ashery or delivered. The Ash Wagon is on the streets every day. 764-784

**BOOT, SHOE,**

**AND**

**REPAIR SHOP**

East end Cross Street Bridge, nearly opposite the Follett House.

All work done in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. REPAIRING LADIES FINE SHOES A SPECIALTY. I have faith to believe I can please the most fastidious.

739

**LEWIS MILLER.**

## 1842. 1878.

### FRESH ARRIVAL

Of a large stock of

## FALL & WINTER GOODS,

AT SAMSON'S.

Direct from New York—bought very low for cash and will be sold regardless of all former prices.

"INCREASE THE SPEED & REDUCE THE FARE."

A bushel of Hair Brushes at 15cts each—take your choice—former price 25cts, at SAMSON'S.

500 nicely bound New Testaments at 5cts each, at SAMSON'S.

Nicely bound, finely illustrated Dictionaries, at 20cts each—old price 50 cents—at SAMSON'S.

**LADIES,** you will find English Hair Pins in papers at 2cts a paper, at SAMSON'S.

A large stock of new Wall Paper and Window Papers and Cloth Shades and Oil Cloths—prices way down—just coming to hand at SAMSON'S.

A line of beautiful Bird Cages just opened, from 50cts to \$5, at SAMSON'S.

The most beautiful assortment of Scrap Pictures, Fancy Papers and Paper Boxes ever seen in Ypsilanti, now opening at SAMSON'S.

Miscellaneous Books, School Books, Blank Books at greatly reduced prices, at SAMSON'S.



SATURDAY MORNING'S  
**COMMERCIAL.**

YPSILANTI, NOV. 23, 1878.

The Greenbackers wish somebody would play the same game on the remains of their lifeless party as has been practiced on those of the late Mr. Stewart.

Even in Georgia it seems that the Democracy had to resort to fraud as well as intimidation to keep the State solid in Congress. There is good evidence that Wade, Republican, was really elected to Congress in the Third District by fully 3,000 majority, but that large margin was overcome, after the polls closed, by deliberately throwing out enough Republican votes to return the Democratic candidate.

PRESIDENT HAYES looks with much disgust and a little indignation at the proceedings of the southern democracy in the South Carolina, Louisiana, and other elections. They have the entire political machinery now in their hands, and there can be no pretense of the slightest interference or intimidation by the federal government or any other power. According to an editorial in the Washington National Republican of Nov. 13, the President declares that his experiment in maintaining justice, equality, and freedom, through the confederates, is a complete failure. Believing that the rights of American citizenship have been grossly violated, the president is determined that they shall be vindicated, and that a vigorous prosecution of the offenders shall take place. Already many arrests are announced for obstructing the U. S. supervisors of election in South Carolina and Louisiana.

**The Lessons of the Past.**

Some of the flat-mongers are predicting awful catastrophes from resumption. History is all against them. The first step of relief from the panic of 1837 was resumption of specie payments. As soon as that was taken capital lifted up its head in confidence, enterprise began to start, and labor soon found its accustomed demand and reward. Just so was it in 1857. As soon as honest money was the basis of business, thrift followed, prosperity was enkindled on every hand and the voice of discontent was hushed. So it will be now. Croakers can do much to hinder a return to better times, but the laws of trade and finance will prove too powerful for even them. When a merchant's protested paper has long kept him under water, the moment it is off his back he comes to the top and swims again in the stream of prosperity. So long as he cannot pay, nobody wants his notes; but when he is ready to meet them at call, the banks and everybody else want them. Just so it is with the Government notes. This is all there is of it. There is no mystery about it either.

**Something to be Considered.**

"One hundred thousand Democratic majority, and perfect quiet," says one dispatch from South Carolina. This is the State, let us remember, which, as Mr. Tilden's confidential agent reported in cipher to him, actually gave a majority of its votes in favor of Republican electors in 1876. Within two years, when the Republican votes at the North have greatly increased, have half of the Republican voters of South Carolina been converted to Democracy? Or is it conceivable that the entire Republican vote was voluntarily withdrawn; that 90,000 free citizens, who voted for Rainey, Cain, Smalls and other Republican candidates for Congress two years ago, have now unanimously refused to vote for the same and similar candidates? Let the question be seriously and carefully considered by the citizens of Northern States. It involves something immeasurably more important than the success or failure of either party in a single State or Congressional election. There can be no better time to consider it than this. The Democrats have control of the State government, and every member of the Legislature except three, it is said, and every Representative in Congress. Whatever they wanted in South Carolina they have secured. Nor is there any Congressional committee by which the Democratic methods in South Carolina will be investigated. But those methods will nevertheless be examined, and anxiously, by the people of the north, where freedom exists and the Constitution is obeyed.—N. Y. Tribune.

**The Election and the Party.**

The complete returns from the election in this State will show not only the disintegration of the Democratic party, but the substantial integrity in point of numbers as well as principle of the Republican party. It is true that in some counties the latter suffered from the insidious work of the National emissaries, and that its total vote is not as large as that polled for Hayes in the last Presidential election. But the vote in 1876 was exceptionally large, the interest felt in the election being intense in both parties. The total vote for Governor Crosswell this year in the 69 counties from which we have full returns is 124,949. The remaining seven counties will increase this to something over 126,000, and the Democratic vote to about 79,000. This Republican vote has never been exceeded except in Presidential years. The following table gives the Republican and Democratic totals of the State in all fall elections from 1868 inclusive:

Year.	Rep.	Dem.
1868, President.....	128,500	98,068
1870, Governor.....	100,175	38,391
1872, President.....	136,193	77,020
1874, Governor.....	111,519	105,550
1876, President.....	166,528	141,095
1878, Governor.....	126,000	79,000

The Republican vote is thus shown to be 26,000 larger than in 1870, and nearly 15,000 larger than in 1874, while the Democratic vote is 4,000 less than in 1870 and 26,000 less than in 1874. The Democratic vote for Governor has not been as small as it is this year since 1866, when Williams had 67,706. Besides all this, the Republicans are united and well equipped for future contests, while the opposition are divided in sentiment and inharmonious in their counsels. The future of Republicanism was never brighter in this State than at present.—Post and Tribune

**The Republican Victory in Michigan.**

In a circular of congratulation and thanks just issued by the Republican State Central Committee, is this just summary of the completeness and the significance of the Michigan victory: The campaign has closed with a triumphant victory for honest money and Republican principles. Michigan will be represented in the next Congress by an unbroken Republican delegation. The Republican State ticket has a plurality of over 40,000 votes, and such Democratic strong-holds as Wayne, Saginaw, Marquette, Monroe Oakland and Livingston counties have been stormed with gratifying success, leaving the opposition demoralized, dispirited and in a shattered condition. The Republican party stands as the pronounced and successful defender of not only the integrity of the Union and the rights of humanity, but as the victorious champion of the national honor. It has set its seal of condemnation on false financial theories and repudiation of national obligations. It has strengthened public faith and credit, and hastened the era of returning prosperity. It deserves the confidence and commendation of all patriotic citizens, first for having adopted right principles, and second, for having successfully maintained them. In the vigor of its youth it crushed armed traitors and preserved the Union. In its equally vigorous manhood it has proven its honesty, its courage, and its capacity to meet and overcome the forces of the opposition, of whatever name or description. As in the past, so in the future, the Republican party expects to enlist in support of free constitutional government the earnest and united efforts of our most intelligent, honest and patriotic citizens.

**Village Wells.**

Many of our readers dwell in villages, and to all of them we commend the warning contained in the following extract from the Christian Union: Twenty-five bottles of various sizes stood on a druggist's back shelf yesterday. There may be thirty to-day, for daily additions are made. Most of them contain a pinkish colored liquid, more or less bright. Some are colorless. They are samples of water from the wells and cisterns of our village and of other villages. A few drops of permanganate of potassa give the pink color. If the water is impure it bleaches out the color, and any organic matter it may hold is precipitated to the bottom. Here is a bottle from a well in Seneca Falls. It is colorless, and there is a thick deposit on the bottom. The family using this water has been sick all summer. Here is water from a family well, used by a family where the wife and mother has just died from typhoid fever. It has some color, but there is a large deposit at the bottom. Here is water from a well that supplied a family whose little children lie dead. There are many bottles sent in by those alarmed at the sickness and death among their neighbors. A very few are bright in color and free from sediment, but the most are more or less changed and with more or less deposit. People are waking up to the fact that village wells are as a rule unsafe and impure, and now that a long continued drought has reduced the water and concentrated the poison, this fact is brought sharply into light. It is now the fashion to boil your water before using it; to drink weak cold tea; and, we are sorry to say, the users of strong drink now have a new argument against the use of cold water. This is no new thing; villages in England, and the older the worse, have been found to be far less healthy than cities—some of them in fact almost fever hospitals, and that, notwithstanding their great superiority to cities in point of fresh air, sunshine, and rural scenery. The one drawback which counterbalanced all advantages, was unwholesome water, drawn from wells into which the sewage from cesspools and dunghills precolated. There are four remedies for this danger: 1st, to construct a tank or cistern for each house, sufficiently large for the wants of the family, and collect in it the water that flows from the roof of the dwelling-house. Water from heaven is always pure. 2. To sink a tube till it strikes water—perhaps thirty or forty feet or more—the deeper the safer from surface soakage, and raise all the water you want by a force pump. 3. If there is a clear stream in your neighborhood water may be brought from that; but many streams are poisonous by decaying vegetable matter, and now the additional danger is experienced of Paris green being swept from adjoining potato fields into the streams by heavy rains. 4. The best remedy of all is for the village to grow so large that it will be able to establish a system of water-works, bringing the water from some clear stream or lake on a higher level if possible, and if not, pumping it from the best stream or lake in the vicinity. The mills of United States justice grind slow, but they do grind. The prosecutions in Utah for bigamy have been waiting for the trial of the Mountain Meadow massacre cases, which was first necessary to reestablish confidence in civil authority. The bigamy cases are now going on under a statute passed 16 years ago. At last the Fenian prisoner in England, Thomas Ahearn, has been set at liberty.

**THE TRUE POLICY OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

It was in 1873, at Grand Rapids, that the price of admission to the annual State Fair was increased from 25 to 50 cents. The consequence was an immense revenue. The society, after paying large expenses and \$4,000 borrowed money, left Grand Rapids with a surplus of \$14,020.44. From that time forward the eagles have gathered around this surplus. That explains many things.

The time has certainly come for a return to the old and popular admission fee. The flush days of high prices are gone. Everything has returned to the solid basis of the old ante-war times. Look at the prices of farm produce, which were never lower. Look at the price of clothing, of household furniture, of all cotton and woollen goods, and we find that the bottom has been touched. Then why should not the State Agricultural Society recognize the change and shrinkage, and place its entry fee at the old standard?

Fairs, to be of any benefit, should be seen by the whole people. There should be no favorites. Prices should be reasonable, so that all trades and professions can avail themselves of this educational opportunity. Thousands of poor artisans and mechanics are kept from the fair by the high and exorbitant price of admission. Fifty cents is exorbitant. It is out of the reach of many worthy people. The mechanic who is supporting a large family hesitates at fifty cents. He cannot afford it. Put it at twenty-five cents—coupon ticket—or five for a dollar, and he will go twice with his whole family. Do away with all complimentary tickets, except to the press. Let everyone pay a small, reasonable price for admission and the fairs will be crowded, and there will be revenue enough for all purposes, premiums and expenses. What propriety is there in charging a farmer one dollar for himself and wife, admission to a fair, when a bushel of wheat won't pay for the two tickets.

The fact is that high admission rates to any fair, concert, lecture, show, or theatre, should be repudiated by the entire community. People are paying more than they can afford to—more than they ought to—more than they will. Reasonable prices are going to be the paying prices. People like amusement and seek instruction, but not at imposition rates. The State Agricultural Society should catch the spirit of the times and reduce its price of admission to its old rates.

Another and the next reform should be a permanent and safe investment of a portion of the surplus now in the treasury of the State Agricultural Society. The surplus last January, at the settlement at the Russel House, for 1877, was \$9,000. The surplus, when all expenses are paid, for 1878, will not be less than \$15,000. A portion of this, say \$5,000, should be invested in safe government bonds. Why not lay up a small sum for a rainy day? If this policy had been adopted five years ago, at the close of the Grand Rapids fair, the society might have had \$10,000, yes, more, in government bonds. The state society of New York has invested a large amount, in bonds. The popular government loan, at 4 per cent, affords facilities for investment which should be embraced by the society. The society should be an example to the people. The Fair is an exhibition of the products of the State. Here we show the stock, the manufactures, the machines, the machinery, the cereals of the state. You give us a surplus of \$15,000. We will show you how to invest it like prudent men and we will put \$5,000 in government bonds. Why not? The balance in the treasury should command some interest.

Another policy which should be changed at once is the cheeky and audacious one—the policy of the begging, perambulating tramp; which begs at Grand Rapids, which begs at East Saginaw, which begs at Jackson, which begs at Kalamazoo, which begs \$10,000 at Detroit. It is well enough to ask for the proper grounds, suitable for exhibition purposes, but it appears to us that a society well conducted, with a large surplus on hand, commanding heavy revenues, should beg no further, but should erect its own buildings without putting itself up at auction every year to the highest bidder. It should erect its own buildings at Jackson, at Kalamazoo, at Grand Rapids, at East Saginaw, and at Detroit, have the grounds donated, and this annual humiliating spectacle of begging from and bleeding the people of thousands of dollars for building purposes should cease. We think it will cease. The people are sick of and disgusted with it.

The policy is one of gross and grinding extortion. The society begs like a tramp for all it can get to erect buildings. It charges an exorbitant rate for admission. The surplus brings not a cent of interest.

The society should not be a burden to the people. It should ask for grounds and then should erect its own buildings, which should be spacious and durable. It should charge only reasonable rates at the gates, and the people will respond in such numbers as to keep the revenue sufficient and sound. The surplus should be husbanded as a prudent man does his own.—Michigan Homestead.

Mr Gladstone does not think any better of the policy of the English government in the far East than he did of its jugglery at Berlin. He justified the displeasure of the Ameer at the British occupation of Quetta, and declared that the weak power, which a professedly chivalrous government threatened to punish for receiving a Russian embassy, was less culpable than the sender of the embassy. In conclusion he said that what the people are now protesting against, is not merely a series of false steps, "but the new system of government by the personal responsibility of a sovereign which is only too likely to seal the foundation of monarchy." This sounds a little like sedition.

**THE HOUSEHOLD.**

**Buckwheat Cakes.**

Now comes the season of buckwheat cakes, for which nearly everybody has a relish and which are required to be served at least once a day during the winter months. We must confess we have not the prejudice against buckwheat that prevails in some hygiene circles. Used in moderation we believe the cakes to be healthful, appetizing, and excellent for a change. One thing is certain, very few are left over. With Oliver the cry comes up from the children for "more."

The griddle must now be brought out and washed off hard with hot soap and water and then wiped and rubbed well with dry salt. It is now ready to heat and grease with a bit of fat salt pork. Avoid too much grease—a piece of pork an inch square should last for a week. Buckwheats should be of good size and each cake should consist of a large spoonful of batter. Good cooks always try their griddle first with a single cake, to be sure that all is right with both batter and griddle. A hot plate should always be ready for the cakes. There are many recipes for buckwheat cakes. We will give ours for a breakfast for a large family: One quart of buckwheat flour; four table-spoonfuls of yeast; one teaspoonful of salt; one handful of Indian meal or Graham flour, we prefer the latter; two table-spoonfuls of good common molasses, add warm water enough to make a thin batter, then beat well and set to rise in a warm place. Is your batter sour in the morning; then stir in a very little soda dissolved in hot water. An earthen crock is best to mix in, and be careful and not use it all but leave a little in the bottom each morning for sponge for the next night, instead of getting fresh yeast; you can pursue this plan during the winter for a week or ten days each run, then setting a new supply. Add fresh flour, salt, molasses, each night. Instead of Graham flour or Indian meal, some use one-third fine oat meal and two-thirds buckwheat. One of these three, Graham Indian, or oat-meal, should always be used in the buckwheat cakes. We believe Graham to be the best. A syrup made of sugar is a nice dressing, though we have found honey to be delicious and healthful.

**The Use of Honey.**

Speaking of honey for buckwheat cakes, we desire to commend its daily use to every family in the land. We believe it to be one of the most healthful sweets that can be found, and well adapted to common use. It seems to us very desirable that Michigan should produce a large share of her own table sweets. Could honey be brought into general use, thereby creating a home market for it, we believe it would tend to encourage the culture and production of honey. Prof. Cook, our own State apiarist, of whom we are so proud, says Michigan is naturally adapted to the production of honey. Let Michigan people use it, put it on the table every day. It must be a healthy sweet for children, and children must have sweets, just as the Irishman must have potatoes. The honey-bee feeds upon the healthy juices of healthy plants, and honey must partake of the quality of the blossoms of the plants and trees from which it is gathered. Our attention has recently been called to this subject by the honey furnished us by the young apiarist, who is a professor at the German American Seminary, Detroit. He is commonly known as Frank Benton. He sells us nice honey for 15 cents per pound, and we really believe it is as cheap as the high-priced syrups. The use of this article should become so common and general that a honey store or depot would be found profitable in every large town. We believe in encouraging the bee-men and women, and if every family in the land would make honey an article of daily use, in place of the unhealthy syrups, then all concerned would be benefited.

SOME PRACTICAL REMARKS.—A girl that is never allowed to sew, all of whose clothes are made for her and put on her until she is 10, 12, 15, or 18 years of age, says the Lady's Journal, is spoiled. The mother has spoiled her by doing everything for her. The true idea of self-restraint is to let the child venture. A child's mistakes are often better than its no mistakes; because when a child makes mistakes and has to correct them, it is then on the way to knowing something. A child that is waked up every morning, and never wakes itself up; and is dressed, and never makes mistakes in dressing itself; and is washed, and never makes mistakes about being clean; and is fed, and never has anything to do with its food; and is watched, and never watches itself; and is cared for, and kept all day from doing wrong—such a child might as well be a tallow candle, perfectly straight, and solid, and comely, and univital; and good for nothing but to be burned up.

OATMEAL.—We call the attention of our fair readers to the advantages of oatmeal as an article of diet. We advise each one of them to make a personal test of its virtue by eating it every morning at breakfast. It is by no means unpalatable, when thoroughly boiled, made of right consistency, and taken with sugar and cream. We promise great benefit from its persistent use. In the first place it will improve the complexion by its healthy action on the blood. It will also produce an enviable degree of plumpness from its richness in nutriment for brain and muscle. It will keep the system in good condition, and leave the brain unlogged to do its work. Let it be tried, and we venture to say it will become a daily favorite in every household; and any family will find themselves a thousand fold compensated for the experiment by the better development and better health of the children and an improvement in all.

Look out for sawdust. It is a dangerous article to strew on floors, or to keep in any quantity in combustible places. When impregnated with oil or grease, sawdust is prone to spontaneous combustion. English papers report a case where sawdust had fallen from time to time through a crevice in the floor, accumulating in a heap between the beams; that it absorbed some spilled oil, burst into a flame, and nearly destroyed the building.

Milk is found to form an excellent solvent for quinine, and also to disguise, in a measure, the bitterness of that drug. It will be found particularly useful in administering quinine to children. Five grains in a tumbler of milk is almost tasteless.

REMOVING SPOTS FROM CLOTHING.—The following recipes are well recommended: Grease—On white goods, soap, water or alkalies. On colored cotton goods, hot soap water. On colored woollen goods, soap water or ammonia. On silk, benzine, ether, ammonia, magnesia, chalk or whites of eggs. Lay the goods on clean bibulous paper and rub on the detergent with a clean sponge. Wine and fruit stains, red ink—On white goods, moisten the spot and expose it to the fumes of burning sulphur, hot weak solution of chloride of lime or bleaching powder. On colored goods of cotton and wool, warm soap water or ammonia. Same for silk; rub carefully. Vinegar, fruit, acids, mould—On white goods, a weak, hot solution of bleaching powder. On colored goods of cotton and wool and silk, ammonia. Rust, black ink—On white goods, solution of oxalic acid, or weak muriatic acid. On colored goods either cotton or wool, wash repeatedly with lemon juice. No remedy for silk. Tar, wagon grease—Soap, turpentine, jet of water, alternately. Use benzine for silk instead of turpentine.

GRAHAM GEMS.—One large cupful of sour milk; one teaspoonful of soda; one half cupful of sugar; stir thick with Graham flour; bake in gem cups or cup tins.

An exchange says that if a shirt bosom or other article has been scorched in ironing, laying it awhile in the bright sunshine will take the discolored spot entirely out.

REMEDY FOR BLACK TEETH.—Take equal parts of cream of tartar and salt; pulverize them finely, and mix well. Then wash your teeth in the morning, and rub them with this powder. Afterward, keep your stomach free from fetid gases.

Beeswax and salt will make your rusty flat-irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag, and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax-rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

This is an old-fashioned recipe for an Indian pudding: One quart of milk, one small cup of Indian meal stirred in while the milk is hot, let it cool and add one egg; molasses to sweeten; butter, half the size of an egg; cinnamon and salt to your taste; bake three quarters of a hour.

TO CLEAN BOTTLES.—Cut a new potato into small pieces and put them in the bottle, along with a table-spoonful of salt and two table-spoonfuls of water. Shake all well together in the bottle till every mark is removed, and rinse with clean water. This will remove green marks of vegetation and other discolorations. Hard, crusted bottles may be cleaned off by rinsing with water and small shot.

**Extemporaneous Baptism.**

Professor Edward Fontaine, who is now in Reidsville, once baptized a negro, Mark Davis, the slave of a nephew of Jeff Davis, at Canton, Miss. Mark had killed a man while 'possum hunting, and the Sunday previous to his execution for the crime the ceremony of baptism took place. He preferred to be dipped like the other negroes. The jailor and Mr. Fontaine quietly took him down to the creek at Canton, but the news got abroad, and a great crowd was on the banks, among them a band of Choctaw Indians. The creek, not far from the bank, was some fifteen feet deep. After Mark had been dipped, Dr. Fontaine made the cross on his forehead, and just then came a sound, and a Choctaw had taken a running leap and plunged head under into the deepest of the stream. As he arose he made a cross on his face, and said with a grunt, "Hell's gone!" Dr. Fontaine had delivered an affecting sermon on the bank of the creek, and this Indian had understood it. He baptized himself. They all shook hands, and the Indian returned to his tribe a converted man.—Reidsville (N. C.) Times.

**Extemporaneous Baptism.**

The Afghan race, says the Tribune, has been commonly regarded as thoroughly irreverent and wicked. In a volume of poems recently translated into English are sentiments showing that among these people are found those religious sentiments which form the basis of all creeds. One of the poems contains the following lines: Shouldst thou bestow but a drop of water on the thirsty, It will become an ocean between thee and the fire of hell; Shouldst thou give but a grain of corn to the hungry, Verily, it will be hereafter thy provision in eternity.

The Rev. DeWitt Talmage appreciates the power of the press. He closed one of his recent sermons with these words:

I've only opened the door of this great subject. I have begun, and, God helping me, I'll go through. I urge upon the ushers to give full elbow-room to these journalists [pointing to the reporters]. Each one of them is a church vastly larger than this. The blessings of Almighty God be on all editors, reporters, proof-readers, type-setters, and compositors. [Great applause.] You have seen a man take off his coat and plunge in under another who is drowning. So I throw off all pulpit conventionality and plunge in to rescue you poor sinners. I have no reproach for you, but only ask to put both your hands, shaking from last night's debauch, in mine. You say I wouldn't shake hands with you. Try me at the foot of the platform.

There was a jumble of politics and religion in Mount Vernon, Ind., during the recent canvass. One Friday even-

ing a political procession invaded a church in which a prayer-meeting was going on, the leaders having mistaken the lighted edifice for a hall in which a mass-meeting was to be held. The torch-bearers, headed by a brass band, filed up the centre aisle, and gave three cheers for the candidate for Congress before they discovered their mistake. The pastor invited them with considerableunction to remain for their souls' sake, but they would not.

1879. —THE— 1879.

**DETROIT POST AND TRIBUNE.**

**THE METROPOLITAN**

**REPUBLICAN JOURNAL OF MICHIGAN.**

The publishers of THE DETROIT POST AND TRIBUNE point to the record of journalistic enterprise and political usefulness made in the first year of the existence of the consolidated newspaper, as the satisfactory evidence of the excellence of its claim upon the public confidence and support. The paper will continue to be the sincere, vigorous, and able advocate of Republican political doctrine, of an honest and national financial policy, and of State development.

Its large resources, its ample facilities in news gathering, its wide circulation, and its position as the metropolitan organ of the dominant party in its state, enable its publishers to supplement promise by performance, and to fully meet the expectation of its patrons. The news department of THE POST AND TRIBUNE will be kept fresh, accurate, and complete; the paper has control of the largest facilities for getting intelligence, foreign, domestic, state and local, and maintains special correspondents at all important points in Michigan, and at the main centers of news elsewhere.

Its compilations of State news and its commercial reports are well known for fullness and reliability.

Its editorial page discusses current issues candidly and from the standpoint of accurate information and of an adherence to correct political and economic principles. All matters of especial public interest will receive from it the same intelligent and painstaking investigation which it has given this year to the important phases of the currency question.

Its columns will be rich in miscellaneous reading matter, including sketches, poems, and selections from the current literature of the day. Especial care will be taken to keep the paper pure and elevated in tone.

One page of THE WEEKLY POST AND TRIBUNE is devoted to matter prepared for the rural community, containing discussions of questions of interest in practical agriculture, letters on farm and home topics, recipes, etc.

New features will be added to the paper during 1879, and neither pains nor expense will be spared in keeping THE POST AND TRIBUNE A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER, strong in all departments, and in every way worthy of the great State with whose history and growth it has been so long and closely identified.

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**HARPER'S BAZAR.**

—1879.—

**ILLUSTRATED.**

**NOTICES OF THE PRESS.**

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—1879.—

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## Local Matters.

—Barnabee, Barnabee, BARNABEE.  
—A case of small pox is reported; and scarlet fever is very prevalent.  
—Mr. Nathan White is suffering from an accident caused by his horse rolling on his ankle.

—A large party of Detroiters expect to come out to the Whitney Concert, next Thursday evening.  
—Among Michigan cities fifteen gave a larger vote for Crosswell than Ypsilanti gave. The largest vote for Snyder came from this city.

—Mr. E. A. Reynolds and others will play "Among the Breakers," at Barr's Hall, Augusta, on Friday and Saturday evenings of next week.

—Beans are the leading article in the markets this week. Pork is beginning to come in. The present price of oats is too low to induce the farmers to sell.

—Two bucks, one weighing 183 pounds, and the other 125 pounds, were received at the express on Wednesday. The larger was for Mr. S. T. Gridley and the smaller for Mr. Lee Hendricks.

—From the pictures in the store windows our citizens will gather that Mr. Barnabee is not a handsome man; but Mr. Shuebruk will make up for the troupe. He is young, handsome, and, we believe, unmarried.

—Letters remaining in post-office Nov. 21: A. B. Crane, Carrie Lowe, Miss A. H. Mather, Eli Morgan, I. R. Pattee, F. Sapsworth, Fred Salsbury, Geo. E. Simmons, Thomas Spencer, Miss Mary Wallace, Holland Williams.

—The Adrian farmers have just organized an association to resist the claims of Mr. Lee, who "has operated extensively in other parts of the State, collecting royalty from a great many who are using the gate." This will be news to Mr. Lee.

—The meeting of the "Womans' Christian Temperance Union," held every Tuesday afternoon at their rooms on Huron St. Every woman interested in the cause of temperance is invited to attend next Tuesday.

—The second of the series of parlor lectures before the Ladies' Library Association will be given at the residence of Rev. J. M. Richmond, on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 27, by Professor D. Putnam. All friends and patrons of the Library Association are invited to attend.

SHEER CARELESSNESS.—On Monday afternoon last Bertie Rogers, while playing with a pistol, accidentally discharged the weapon, sending the ball through the forefinger of his left hand. He was taken to the house of Mr. Wm. Shipman and Dr. Ashley was called in. At last reports it was feared that the finger must be taken off.

—We have received the first number of the Michigan Homestead, a paper devoted to the agricultural interests of the State. The paper, which is carefully edited and well printed, must win favor with our farmers and stock breeders. The price of the paper is \$1.50 a year, and subscriptions may be sent to the Michigan Homestead Co., 54 Bates street, Detroit.

—The following committee will have charge of the union temperance meetings, on Sunday afternoons: Messrs. D. A. Wise, B. Kirk (Red Ribbon Club); Messrs. Homer Cady, Charles Wheeler (Reform Club); Capt. E. P. Allen, Professor Estabrook, Mr. Watson Snyder (citizens' committee). The meeting Sunday afternoon will probably be addressed by the Rev. Mr. Boyden. D. A. Wise will be chairman of the meeting.

—The railroad meeting held in Hillsdale last Tuesday evening was highly successful. Ex-congressman Waldron presided, and speeches were made by Mr. Joslin, Capt. Allen and gentlemen from along the Hillsdale road. The leading men of Hillsdale took an active part in the meeting, and there is no doubt that that city will raise \$20,000. Saline will raise \$10,000, Manchester will do her share, and the other towns along the line will not be behind hand.

—The Oil City Derrick says: "Ypsilanti, Mich., is one of the few of the immortal American towns that can't poke fun at the Afghanistan war names." This shows that the world at large has much to gain by keeping at peace with Michigan outside of the certainty of getting defeated. It is appalling to grapple with a State that can slay among the wires such names as Kalamazoo, Oshkosh, Waukegan, Kalamazoo, Keweenaw, Leland, Canandaigua, Cohasset, Okeana, Michigami, Neagunee, Menominee, Ontonagon, Ogema, Grafschap, Saugatuck, Cheboygan, Escanaba, Muskegon and Michilimackinac.—Detroit Free Press.

—The Whitney Concert Company have arranged to give the following programme at their concert Thanksgiving evening:

1. Glee, "Where the bee sucks," Dr. Arne.
  2. Song, "Forever," Alfred Pease.
  3. Staccato Polka, Mulder.
  4. Trio, "Break, Break," Anderson.
  5. Song, "My Lass," Diehl.
  6. Quartette, "The Shadow," Gollmei.
  7. Song, "Jennie," Molloy.
  8. Aria, "How many sweethearts," Sullivan.
  9. Song, "A Little Jacob," Taubert.
  10. Song, "The Farmer and the Pigeons," Taubert.
  11. Quartette, "When Evening's Twilight," Hatton.
- As will readily be seen, the programme is an exceptionally good one. Mr. Fessenden will give, by request, an aria from Sullivan's "Prodigal Son," the cantata which the Ypsilanti Musical Society may possibly take for their winter work. Molloy's "Jennie" is a favorite song with concert goers. Taubert's "Little Jacob" (the German words are the most charming), tells of the adventures of

the little fellow in elf-land, and is a song at once quaint and charming. The other songs are quite as pleasing, and altogether the concert promises to be a great treat.

- The following attractive programme will be given by the Barnabee troupe this evening:
1. Quartette, "Bella Figlia," Verdi.
  2. Cornet solo, "Air et Varié," Arban.
  3. Cavatina, "O luce di quest'anima," Donizetti.
  4. Duet, "If I felt inclined to marry," Rossini.
  5. Song, "The Rose Bush," Rodgers.
  6. Quartette, "Nursery Rhymes," H. M. Dow.
  7. Song, "In Days of Old," Hatton.
  8. Song, "Where is Heaven," Burap.
  9. Ballad, "The Old Time," Thomas.
  10. Quartette, "Beverly," H. M. Dow.
  11. Cornet solo, "Fantasia," Hartman.
  12. Pathetic ballad, "The Tall Young Oysterman," Hatton.
  13. Quartette, "Sweet Bye and Bye," Harmonized by H. M. Dow.

"OVER THE HILLS" ETC.—Mr. A. O. Miller plays at Light Guard Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. He will appear in his new play, a dramatization of Will Carlton's famous poem, "Over the Hills to the Poorhouse." The Detroit press speaks very highly of the actor and of his play, but our readers need no introduction to Mr. Miller.

RED RIBBON BALL.—The members of the Red Ribbon Club propose to give, on Thanksgiving evening, a prize ball. Elegant silk handkerchiefs will be awarded, by competent judges, to the best lady and gentleman waltzers, and to the lady and gentleman making the best figure in quadrilles. The party will be given in Samson's Hall, which is now arranged with all the conveniences for dancing. The floor managers are Messrs. Gustav Kilian, Chas. Heyzer, John Karner, Wm. McCollough, Chas. Leggett and Wm. Mead. The music will be furnished by Messrs. Chas. F. Pritchard, Chas. Dice, and John Wise.

## PERSONALS.

Mr. F. P. Merriam, of Boston, Mass., was in town on Friday.

Mr. Owen Fawcett has a long letter on New York stage affairs, in Wednesday's Post and Tribune.

On Wednesday last we received a pleasant call from Messrs. G. W. and J. T. Minchin, editors of the Reed City Clarion.

Rev. Thomas Stalker, formerly of this city and now of Pontiac, lectures occasionally on the subject, "Wanted,—a Man."

Rev. G. P. Tindall has been appointed one of a committee to arrange for a Sunday School Convention, to be held at Orion, Mich., during the summer of 1879.

Mr. N. M. Thompson, the partnership between himself and Mr. Brinkerhoff being dissolved, may now be found cooly situated in an office adjoining that of Mr. Frank Hinkley, in the Arcade block. Mr. Thompson represents the Girard, the Glens Falls, and the Michigan fire insurance companies, than which it is hard to find better.

## NORMAL ITEMS.

The Lyceum adjourned last night to attend "Belshazzar."

Thanksgiving gives the Normal students three days vacation.

The Greenbackers at the Normal are fewer than before the election.

The workmen on the Normal still remain, but we are in hopes to be rid of them soon.

Why don't the Janitor have the school house warmer on Monday mornings, as he ought?

The members of the Lyceum are very much disappointed by a certain lecture association not doing as it had agreed.

One week ago Mr. C. R. Pattison visited the Lyceum and made some very interesting remarks on the question discussed.

The Pleiades are making arrangements to get Miss Rice, formerly of the Normal school, to give a lecture before their society, on the subject of her travels in Europe during the past summer.

## DEPOT ITEMS.

The Hillsdale real changes time to-morrow.

The two sides of the river are now spoken of as the States and Canada. Of course the depot is Canada.

There were railroad meetings at Somerset Centre, Thursday evening, and at Woodstock, on Friday.

When the Hillsdale engine backed into its house a few nights since, the gauge showed just four pounds of steam.

Mr. W. H. Jewett is now the adjuster of the New York Central and the Niagara fire insurance companies, and it takes him five days out of the seven to settle losses.

Mr. F. F. Ingram, having become tired of boarding, has determined, with the help of his sister, to keep house. He has taken rooms over the store of Messrs. Davis & Shire.

Mr. Frederick Hunt has bought out the hardware store of Messrs. G. A. & T. Neat, has added a new stock, and has opened a store in the rooms formerly occupied by Mrs. O. A. Dennis.

## ITEMS FROM THE COUNTY PRESS.

From the Michigan Argus.

The Supervisors' committee on heating the Court House has contracted for a boiler and the work will be immediately commenced. Clark Cornwell, of Ypsilanti, fills the vacant place on the committee and will have general superintendence, and Mr. Malony, of Jackson, a practical steam fitter, and said to be a first-class workman, will have the job in charge as foreman.

Col. Bob Ingersoll had a large audience in Ann Arbor, and discharged a full battery at Moses and other Old Testament worthies. Ingersoll may well be termed an idol smasher; or more properly a creed denouncer and destroyer. But a man who pulls down without a candid attempt to build up, to give something better for the belief he ruthlessly disturbs, is not a philanthropist. Ingersoll may imagine himself both that and a hero, but he is neither.

From the Dexter Leader.

The Washtenaw Mutual Insurance Company have made an assessment of \$1.20 up on each one thousand dollars. How is that, anyway.—\$1,000 of insurance upon farm property, one year, for \$1.20?

From the Ann Arbor Register.

Monday morning H. C. Waldron met J. L. Burleigh on the street in front of the Opera house and asked for the payment of a note due from him to the T. & A. A. railroad company. Some dispute arose about the matter and Mr. Burleigh applied some harsh names to Mr. Waldron, which the latter returned. Thereupon the Colonel struck him in the face. Later in the day he thought better of the public exhibition he had made of himself, and called on Mr. Waldron, and asked his pardon.

The following real estate transfers are reported: Francis Heath to Laura S. Morse, land in section four, township of Ypsilanti, \$4,500.

Almond Perkins to Addison Gillman, one acre bordering on River street, section four, Ypsilanti, \$800.

Deacon Alvah Pratt, one of the old residents of this city, died last Thursday afternoon of disease of the liver and heart. He had been ill for several months, and for some time past his recovery had been despaired of. He removed to Pittsfield in this country, in 1832, from Pamel, Vermont, and has resided in Pittsfield ever since, until three years ago, when he moved to this city. He was 78 years of age. His funeral was held Saturday, at the Presbyterian Church of Augusta.

RESTORED TO COMPLETE HEALTH.—Brooks, Me., Sept. 7, 1870. Dear Sir—From early youth I was in feeble health, troubled with humor in my blood, weakness and debility of the system generally; was unable to labor much, and only at some light business, and even only with great caution.

Seven years ago, the past Spring, I had a severe attack of diphtheria, which left my limbs paralyzed and useless, so I was unable to walk or even sit up. Noticing the advertisement of PERUVIAN SYRUP, I concluded to give it a trial, and to my great joy soon found my health improving. I continued the use of the Syrup until three bottles had been used, and was restored to complete health, and have remained so to this day. I attribute my present health entirely to the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and hold it in high estimation. I cannot speak too highly in its praise. I have several times recommended it in cases very similar to my own with the same good results.

Yours truly, CHARLES E. PEACOCK.

Sold by druggists generally.

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How many young women who have inherited a predisposition to embonpoint have ruined their health by drinking vinegar to reduce their forms to graceful proportions. Allan's Anti-Fat is absolutely harmless. It promotes digestion, and accomplishes its work simply by preventing an undue assimilation of the fatty ingredients of the food. Excessive fatness is a vexatious burden, and there is no longer any excuse for enduring it, since Allan's Anti-Fat is an effectual remedy for this abnormal condition.

Colorado Springs, Colo., July 15th, 1878. BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y. Gentlemen—I lost three pounds while taking one bottle of Allan's Anti-Fat.

Yours truly, MRS. M. B. MYERS.

## CHANCERY SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, vs. John Boyce and Herman Drury, Complainants, vs. Jesse Winchell, Uriah D. Pettit, Rebecca Winchell and Daniel Drury, Defendants.

In pursuance and in virtue of a decree made and entered in the above entitled cause on the twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1878, the undersigned, one of the Clerks of the County of Washtenaw, will sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the south door of the County Clerk's office in the city of Ann Arbor in said county, said County Clerk's office being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county by order of the Judge of said Court on Monday, the tenth day of December, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate and being in the township of Saline, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Being a portion of the east half of the south east quarter of section twelve in town four south range five east, beginning at a stake at the north corner of land owned by Lewis T. Howard on section twelve, running thence south three degrees ten minutes west, ten (10) chains; thence south sixteen degrees east two chains and fifty links; thence north forty-nine degrees forty-eight minutes east three chains and fifty links; thence south six degrees eleven minutes east nine chains and forty links; to a stake; thence east three chains and fifty links to the land owned by Horace E. Parsons; thence north along said Parsons' west line to the center of the road; thence east along the center of the road to the west line of Weinert's land; thence north along said Weinert's land to the center line of section twelve; thence west to A. D. Sumner's land; thence a southwesterly direction along the west side of the said mill pond and A. D. Sumner's land to the place of beginning; together with all the privileges and reservations heretofore made or claimed by R. W. Parsons of the above described lands for running the water in the pond to high water mark for milling purposes. Dated, October 26th, A. D. 1878.

T. NINDE, Circuit Court Commissioner.

Solicitor for Complainants. 762-769

## COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Henry C. Kedner, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will assemble at the office of Thomas Ninde, in the city of Ypsilanti, in said county, on Tuesday the 28th day of January, and on Monday the 28th day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, October 28, A. D. 1878.

THOMAS NINDE, Circuit Court Commissioner.

WATSON SNYDER, Jr., Commissioner.

## CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Fourth Judicial Circuit in Chancery, Suit pending. In the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw in Chancery at Ann Arbor on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1878, wherein Rachel E. Thompson is complainant, and James H. Thompson is defendant. Upon due proof by affidavit that James H. Thompson the defendant in the above entitled cause pending in this Court resides out of the said State of Michigan and in the city of Toledo, Ohio, and on motion of Robert G. Griffen, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint, filed in the said cause within two months from the date of this order, and that the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed; and that the order be so entered, and that, in each week for six weeks in succession, such publication however shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant, personally, at least ten days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

Dated, this 31st day of Oct. A. D. 1878.

FRANK EMERICK, Circuit Court Commissioner for Washtenaw Co., Mich. 765-770

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## FALL AND WINTER

1878 AND 1879.

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# Ypsilanti Commercial.

YPSILANTI, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.—SUPPLEMENT.

## Board of Supervisors—Annual Session.

401 T Singamond, witness.....	47	47
402 George Clow, witness.....	68	68
403 Rachel Douglass, witness.....	95	95
404 T Poole, witness.....	1 95	1 95
405 Mary Douglass, witness.....	47	47
406 T Poole, witness.....	1 95	1 95
407 C B Ackley, witness.....	6 50	6 50
408 R Douglass, witness.....	2 55	2 55
409 Ely G Boyce, witness.....	1 32	1 32
410 Geo Clare, witness.....	47	47
411 A Wentlandt, witness.....	47	47
412 Anna Brown, witness.....	47	47
413 Jas Jackson, witness.....	47	47
414 G Van Possen, witness.....	47	47
415 J Jackson, witness.....	47	47
416 Anna Brown, witness.....	47	47
417 Geo Van Possen, witness.....	47	47
418 A Neutlandt, witness.....	47	47
419 T Neat, witness.....	47	47
420 H Crosby, witness.....	47	47
421 T Downer, witness.....	47	47
422 J W Logan, witness.....	47	47
423 W H Guild, juror.....	50	50
424 J G Havens, juror.....	50	50
425 A Ambrose, juror.....	50	50
426 John Wirt, juror.....	50	50
427 Chas Root, juror.....	50	50
428 Ashley Minor, juror.....	50	50
429 E W Grant, juror.....	50	50
430 R C Hayton, juror.....	50	50
431 H D Martin, juror.....	50	50
432 A H Smith, juror.....	50	50
433 C M Hannus, juror.....	50	50
434 A Ambrose, juror.....	50	50
435 J Randolph, juror.....	50	50
436 Milton Dailey, juror.....	50	50
437 D S Brooks, juror.....	50	50
438 Wm Beson, juror.....	50	50
439 Geo B Anderson, juror.....	50	50
440 John Cody, juror.....	50	50
441 T Busby, juror.....	1 00	1 00
442 Jas Haggerty, juror.....	1 00	1 00
443 J B Russell, juror.....	1 00	1 00
444 S Hutchinson, juror.....	1 00	1 00
445 J K West, juror.....	1 00	1 00
446 L W Scripture, juror.....	1 00	1 00
447 R Curtis, juror.....	50	50
448 Austin Guild, juror.....	50	50
449 B F Ellis, juror.....	50	50
450 Isaac Depue, juror.....	50	50
451 Irwin Peck, juror.....	50	50
452 A Koyle, juror.....	50	50
453 G R Anderson, juror.....	50	50
454 C H Cady, juror.....	50	50
455 A P Bucklin, juror.....	50	50
456 L Hendrick, juror.....	50	50
457 H Goodspeed, juror.....	50	50
458 S Ostrander, juror.....	50	50
459 Dan Calkins, juror.....	50	50
460 H Goodspeed, juror.....	50	50
461 Ely S Boyce, juror.....	50	50
462 Geo C Amsden, juror.....	50	50
463 E W Basom, juror.....	50	50
464 T Millsbaugh, juror.....	50	50
465 Prince Bennett, juror.....	50	50
466 N R Van Tyle, juror.....	50	50
467 P M Skinner, juror.....	50	50
468 A Stuck, juror.....	50	50
469 D Presler, juror.....	50	50
470 C L York, juror.....	50	50
471 M Eckerish, juror.....	50	50
472 J H Hodgkins, juror.....	50	50
473 Anna Seymour, witness.....	47	47
474 Sylvie Leach, witness.....	47	47
475 Minnie Abel, witness.....	1 32	1 32
476 Eva Eggbricht, witness.....	1 32	1 32
477 Alfred Kapp, witness.....	95	95
478 John Schaffer, witness.....	47	47
479 John B Dickinson, witness.....	47	47
480 M H Dickinson, witness.....	47	47
481 M H Dickinson, witness.....	1 41	1 41
482 John Biddle, witness.....	47	47
483 A S Maloy, witness.....	47	47
484 L O Wallington, witness.....	47	47
485 Sylvan Leach, witness.....	47	47
486 Wm Keating, witness.....	47	47
487 C Keating, witness.....	47	47
488 Charles Collins, witness.....	47	47
489 W T Canfield, witness.....	1 15	1 15
490 D W Thompson, witness.....	85	85
491 A Allen, juror.....	60	60
492 James Hagerty, juror.....	60	60
493 D Peaslee, juror.....	60	60
494 Isaac Worden, juror.....	60	60
495 N May, juror.....	60	60
496 T S Whitford, juror.....	60	60
497 W A Rowley, juror.....	60	60
498 Geo Fidler, juror.....	60	60
499 Jacob Wise, juror.....	60	60

501 P Ferrier, juror.....	60	60
502 O E Thompson, juror.....	60	60
503 John Pierson, juror.....	60	60
504 D A Woodard.....	3 95	3 95
505 James Gauntlett.....	3 20	3 20
506 A Case.....	3 10	3 10
507 H Allen.....	2 45	2 45
508 C Wilcox.....	2 45	2 45
509 S B Arnsden.....	2 45	2 45
510 D Case.....	2 45	2 45
511 Asa Phillips.....	2 45	2 45
512 A Smith.....	2 45	2 45
513 C Koch.....	5 75	5 75
514 Joseph Comisky.....	2 20	2 20
515 P Sheehan.....	2 85	2 85
516 P Purtall.....	3 70	3 70

On motion the report was accepted and adopted.  
Mr. Ball, from the committee on civil claims, reported the following bills, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
517 H A Tremaine, medicine for jail.....	\$93 45	\$93 45
518 John Freeman, moving county offices.....	7 00	7 00
519 Dr Kapp, medical services.....	87 75	75 00
520 Dr Kapp, medical services.....	5 00	3 00
521 J J Crane, justice.....	5 00	5 00
522 T E Buck, deputy sheriff.....	3 25	3 25
523 E Warren, de uty sheriff.....	15 50	14 50
524 H H Webb, witness.....	50	50
525 P Hinckley, witness.....	50	50
526 Dr N Webb, witness.....	50	50
527 Dr C G Smith, witness.....	50	50
528 Peter Cook, witness.....	50	50
529 M Andres, ice for court house etc.....	33 00	33 00

Mr. Yost moved that the bill of Mr. Andres, for ice be disallowed.

The yeas and nays being ordered, resulted as follows:

Yeas—LeBaron, McGuinnis, McKune, Olcott, Schuyler, Wheeler, Yeckley and Young—8.  
Nays—Ball, Blakeslee, Case, Clark, Foster, Galpin, Gregory, Krapf, Purtell, Robison, Shuts, Snyder, and Whitaker—13.

On motion, the report was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Purtell moved to reconsider the motion of Mr. Yost. Lost.

The committee on salaries of county officers made a report.

On motion, the report was accepted and laid on the table.

Mr. Robison moved that the county clerk be instructed to advertise for seal proposals from physicians for attending prisoners at the county jail, and furnishing the necessary medicines for them. Carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned until half-past one o'clock P. M.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll called. Quorum Present.

Mr. Ball, from the committee on civil claims, reported the following bill, and recommended its allowance at sum stated:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
530 J L Ackley, care of insane person.....	\$19 95	\$17 90

On motion the report was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Robison moved that the clerk be authorized to draw an order in favor of Wm. H. Havens, of Sylvan, for \$2.90, and interest for one year at seven per cent. Carried.

	Claimed.	Allowed.
531 W H Havens.....	\$3 10	\$3 10

Mr. Robison moved that the prosecuting attorney be directed to commence a suit against William Havens, of Saline, for recovery of \$2.90, the amount of an order wrongfully drawn by him.

On motion, the motion of Mr. Robison was laid on the table.

Mr. Galpin, from the committee on civil claims, reported the bill of Mr. Gillet for telephone and line from the sheriff's office to the county jail for instruction, and without recommendation.

Mr. Robison moved that the committee on clock for the new court house be requested to come before the board on Thursday next at two o'clock, P. M.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Monday, at half-past ten o'clock A. M.

GEORGE S. WHEELER, Chairman.

Monday, October 21, 1878.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. Quorum present.

Journal of Friday read and approved.

Mr. Krapf moved that a committee of two be appointed to procure conveyance for the Board on the occasion of its visit to the county house. Carried.

The chairman appointed as such committee Supervisors Krapf and Whitaker.

Mr. Krapf moved that the election of a superintendent of the poor be made the special order for Friday next, at ten o'clock A. M. Carried.

On motion, Mr. Clark was instructed to pay \$2.90, the amount of the order drawn by William H. Havens, of Saline, into the county treasury, to be credited to the contingent fund. Carried.

Mr. Yeckley moved that the question of insurance on county buildings be referred to the committee on public buildings.

On motion, the Board adjourned until half-past one o'clock P. M.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. Quorum present.

On motion, Mr. Yost was excused for the day.

On motion, the Board adjourned until half-past nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

GEORGE S. WHEELER, Chairman.

Tuesday, October 22, 1878.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Quorum present.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Case, from the committee on civil claims, reported the following bills, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
532 P M Skinner, justice.....	159 95	\$152 72
533 Charles P Walker, constable.....	2 15	2 15
534 Jasper Imes, constable.....	93 72	86 37
535 D W Thompson, dep. sheriff.....	28 95	28 95
536 John Huges, assisting deputy sheriff.....	1 50	1 50
537 Edward Ferris, assisting deputy sheriff.....	3 00	3 00
538 R E Fraser, prosecuting att'y.....	175 00	175 00
539 E Warner, deputy sheriff.....	57 00	57 00
540 M McDonalds, justice.....	2 15	2 15
541 Kosuth Burger, constable.....	6 00	6 00
542 John M Swift, witness.....	4 10	4 10
543 R Nowland, witness.....	4 30	4 30
544 T Mathews, witness.....	4 10	4 10
545 Albert Ward, witness.....	5 50	5 50
546 John Maloney, witness.....	5 50	5 50
547 Chauncey Fuller, witness.....	5 50	5 50
548 Davis Haggard, witness.....	5 50	5 50
549 Dorothy Edinbach, witness.....	5 50	5 50
550 Wm Kelley, witness.....	3 10	3 10
551 Jerry Kenley, witness.....	3 10	3 10
552 George Healey, witness.....	3 10	3 10
553 Wm Bubbs, witness.....	3 10	3 10
554 Harrington Johnson, witness.....	3 10	3 10
555 John Phillips, witness.....	3 10	3 10
556 C Millman, witness.....	3 10	3 10
557 W B Smith, witness.....	3 10	3 10
558 Geo W Smith, juror.....	1 10	1 10
559 Geo W Palmer, juror.....	1 10	1 10
560 Mathew Dalton, juror.....	1 10	1 10
561 Wm Clark, juror.....	1 10	1 10
562 Dudley Loomis, juror.....	1 10	1 10
563 A Buchoz, juror.....	1 10	1 10
564 Wm Burke, witness.....	2 20	2 20
565 A Frazer, witness.....	2 20	2 20
566 David Williams, witness.....	2 20	2 20
567 Elisha Stewart, witness.....	2 20	2 20
568 John Clair, witness.....	2 20	2 20
569 Ada Kemper, witness.....	1 50	1 50
570 Minna Kemper, witness.....	1 50	1 50
571 Adolph Kemper, witness.....	1 50	1 50
572 Charles Stoll, witness.....	2 50	2 50
573 Adolph Kemper, witness.....	2 50	2 50
574 Charles Zaulu, witness.....	2 50	2 50
575 Ed Warren, witness.....	2 10	2 10
576 Geo Wagner, witness.....	2 50	2 50
577 R Wagner, witness.....	2 50	2 50
578 Henry Banks, juror.....	2 50	2 50
579 A S Polhemus, juror.....	1 10	1 10
580 Geo W Moore, juror.....	1 10	1 10
581 Wm Evarts, juror.....	1 10	1 10
582 A Hawkins, juror.....	1 10	1 10
583 G W Smith, juror.....	1 10	1 10
584 J Preston, witness.....	1 10	1 10
585 James Fogaty, witness.....	2 10	2 10
586 Thomas Clancy, juror.....	2 10	2 10
587 A Buchoz, juror.....	1 10	1 10
588 A S Polhemus, juror.....	1 10	1 10
589 Wm Clark, juror.....	1 10	1 10
590 S Sondheim, juror.....	1 10	1 10
591 A M Doty, juror.....	1 10	1 10
592 G T Mann, juror.....	2 10	2 10
593 S T Berry, juror.....	2 10	2 10
594 Joseph Berry, juror.....	2 10	2 10



595 John Moore, juror.....	3 10	3 10	707 G W VanCleve, juror.....	3 00	3 00
596 Geo W Smith, juror.....	1 10	1 10	708 Geo McElcheran, juror.....	50	50
597 H H Howe, juror.....	1 10	1 10	709 John G Crane, juror.....	50	50
598 A Buchoz, juror.....	1 10	1 10	710 B Hutchinson, juror.....	1 00	1 00
599 Wm Comelia, juror.....	1 10	1 10	711 C L Yost, juror.....	1 00	1 00
600 W E Walker, juror.....	1 10	1 10	712 Henry VanTyle, juror.....	50	50
601 John Richards, juror.....	1 10	1 10	713 Charles C Collins, juror.....	50	50
602 Christiania Schad, witness.....	1 10	1 10	714 Fred Johnson, juror.....	50	50
603 Fred Davis, witness.....	2 10	2 10	715 A P Bucklin, juror.....	2 00	2 00
604 F Bowen, witness.....	2 10	2 10	716 Wallace Welch, juror.....	1 00	1 00
605 Geo Cleveland, witness.....	2 10	2 10	717 Prince Bennett, juror.....	50	50
606 John Kapp, witness.....	2 10	2 10	718 W A Fleming, juror.....	50	50
607 Wm Everts, juror.....	1 10	1 10	719 W R Davis, juror.....	50	50
608 P Campbell, juror.....	1 10	1 10	720 Jay Worden, juror.....	1 00	1 00
609 J Buell, juror.....	1 10	1 10	721 C N Webb, juror.....	50	50
610 Charles McOmber, juror.....	1 10	1 10	722 Herman Drury, juror.....	50	50
611 Geo W North, juror.....	1 10	1 10	723 Eliza Boone, juror.....	50	50
612 A L Noble, juror.....	1 10	1 10	724 John Martin, juror.....	50	50
613 N H Pierce, witness.....	4 20	4 20	725 Albert Seymour, juror.....	50	50
614 Mrs N H Pierce, witness.....	2 10	2 10	726 Isaac Wertman, juror.....	50	50
615 Hugh O'Klune, witness.....	2 20	2 20	727 William B Martin, juror.....	1 00	1 00
616 Christian Dudenhoof, juror.....	2 20	2 20	728 Hiram Batchelor, juror.....	50	50
617 Geo Walker, juror.....	2 20	2 20	729 Archy McNicoll, juror.....	50	50
618 A S Polhemus, juror.....	1 10	1 10	730 John Harris, juror.....	1 00	1 00
619 Geo Williams, juror.....	1 10	1 10	731 B H Ellis, juror.....	50	50
620 A Hawkins, juror.....	1 10	1 10	732 Samuel Hand, juror.....	50	50
621 Geo Stowe, juror.....	1 10	1 10	733 John Cody, juror.....	1 00	1 00
622 Geo W Smith, juror.....	1 10	1 10	734 O G Larkin, juror.....	50	50
623 Thos Bailey.....	1 10	1 10	735 Charles Root, juror.....	50	50
624 Margaret Foren, witness.....	9 20	9 20	736 Peter Carpenter, juror.....	50	50
625 Mathew Foren, witness.....	9 20	9 20	737 Frank Pattee, juror.....	50	50
626 Charles Foren, witness.....	9 20	9 20	738 C H Cady, juror.....	50	50
627 Winfield Mason, witness.....	9 20	9 20	739 D E Keyser, juror.....	50	50
628 Mr. Braddock, witness.....	1 10	1 10	740 H Hodgkiss, juror.....	50	50
629 Paul Christman, witness.....	1 10	1 10	741 C H Webb, juror.....	50	50
630 Christian Savage, witness.....	1 10	1 10	742 M Creamer, juror.....	50	50
631 Gustave Hammond, witness.....	1 10	1 10	743 John Burus, juror.....	50	50
632 Alfred Buchoz, witness.....	1 10	1 10	744 John Haves, juror.....	50	50
633 Geo W Moore, witness.....	1 10	1 10	745 James McCoy, juror.....	50	50
634 Geo W Smith, witness.....	1 10	1 10	746 John Wise, juror.....	50	50
635 E Torry, witness.....	1 10	1 10	747 C Goodwin, juror.....	50	50
636 Wm Clark, witness.....	1 10	1 10	748 Mace Leonard, juror.....	50	50
637 Wm Campion, witness.....	1 10	1 10	749 Frank Stowell, juror.....	50	50
638 D Maroney, witness.....	10 80	10 80	750 Isaac Crane, juror.....	50	50
639 John Sarage, witness.....	10 80	10 80			
640 Martha Ryan, witness.....	10 80	10 80	On motion, the report was accepted and adopted.		
641 Margaret Maroney, witness.....	10 80	10 80	Mr. Ball, from the committee on civil claims, reported the following bills, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:		
642 Catharine Hines, witness.....	10 80	10 80			
643 Peter Hines, witness.....	10 80	10 80			
644 A R Hall, witness.....	1 10	1 10			
645 John Martin, witness.....	1 10	1 10			
646 Arthur Marshall, witness.....	3 10	3 10			
647 John M Gould, witness.....	3 10	3 10			
648 Nelson A Hill, witness.....	3 10	3 10			
649 John Phillips, witness.....	3 10	3 10			
650 M Fleming, witness.....	3 10	3 10			
651 John Schmidt, witness.....	3 00	3 00			
652 N Heacher, witness.....	2 00	2 00			
653 John S Vauatta, witness.....	6 30	6 30			
654 John Donovan, witness.....	5 70	5 70			
655 John Vauatta, witness.....	6 30	6 30			
656 Perry Austin, witness.....	6 30	6 30			
657 James Bogart, witness.....	6 30	6 30			
658 Wade McCormick, witness.....	6 30	6 30			
659 Solomon Fay, witness.....	6 30	6 30			
660 John Rousenberger, witness.....	2 40	2 40			
661 Norman Sweet, witness.....	2 20	2 20			
662 Joshua Buhl, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
663 Hugh Jenkins, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
664 L S Lerch, juror.....	2 20	2 20			
665 G T Mann, juror.....	2 20	2 20			
666 G W Smith, juror.....	2 20	2 20			
667 A M Doty, juror.....	2 20	2 20			
668 Lorenzo Davis, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
669 A S Polhemus, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
670 Geo W Moore, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
671 Wm Clark, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
672 W W Bliss, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
673 Geo Stone, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
674 Wm Everts, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
675 T Millsbaugh, juror.....	48	48			
676 Addison Gilmore, juror.....	2 88	2 88			
677 Albert Coyle, juror.....	96	96			
678 E P Walsh, juror.....	48	48			
679 James K. West, juror.....	48	48			
680 M Finlong, juror.....	1 08	1 08			
681 Seneca Bagley, juror.....	98	98			
682 Alfred Allen, juror.....	48	48			
683 Stephen Newton, juror.....	1 08	1 08			
684 Geo Fuller, juror.....	48	48			
685 Frank Bogardus, juror.....	48	48			
686 Henry Curtis, juror.....	48	48			
687 R Brown, juror.....	48	48			
688 R Blum, juror.....	1 08	1 08			
689 V Potschell, juror.....	3 48	3 48			
690 C P Collins, juror.....	3 48	3 48			
691 Hoyt Post, juror.....	3 48	3 48			
692 Wm Luteman, juror.....	3 48	3 48			
693 Geo Becker, juror.....	3 48	3 48			
694 A H Britten, juror.....	3 48	3 48			
695 Wm Summerville, juror.....	3 48	3 48			
696 Charles Wright, juror.....	88	88			
697 D Hitchman, juror.....	88	88			
698 J Markham, juror.....	88	88			
699 C H Sanderson, juror.....	88	88			
700 A Sangree, juror.....	88	88			
701 Abbott Russell, juror.....	88	88			
702 Loyd Lovejoy, juror.....	88	88			
703 Wm Ware, juror.....	88	88			
704 Geo Iranson, juror.....	88	88			
705 D W Thompson, witness.....	1 92	1 92			
706 S M Vought, witness.....	2 40	2 40			

County Superintendents of the Poor, the sum of three dollars per day, mileage included.  
ISAAC N. S. FOSTER,  
CONRAD KRAPE,  
M. L. SHUTTS,  
Committee.

On motion, the report was adopted.  
Mr. Yeckley, from the committee on equalization, presented the following report:  
To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw County:

Your committee to whom was referred the several assessment rolls of different Supervisor Districts of your county, beg leave to report as follows: That they have had under consideration the said rolls, and have carefully reviewed and compared the same, and as the result of their deliberations have unanimously agreed upon the following equalization, as set forth in the table hereunto attached, viz:

Towns.	Real.	Personal.	Total Assessed.	Equalized.
Augusta.....	\$198,400	\$29,640	\$228,040	165,000
Ann Arbor Town.....	378,320	42,790	421,110	340,000
Ann Arbor City.....				
1st and 2d w'd.....	550,360	207,515	757,875	637,600
3d and 4th w'd.....	382,555	84,060	466,615	340,000
5th and 6th w'd.....	220,821	34,290	255,111	200,800
Bridgewater.....	336,750	37,150	373,900	265,700
Dexter.....	242,662	39,629	282,291	207,200
Freedom.....	266,180	23,130	289,310	252,400
Lima.....	327,290	52,880	380,170	274,700
Lyndon.....	157,670	27,810	185,480	151,200
Lodi.....	371,900	66,900	438,800	333,000
Manchester.....	471,000	101,050	572,050	400,000
Northfield.....	268,780	28,160	296,940	251,000
Pittsfield.....	450,580	54,150	504,730	393,000
Salem.....	311,635	61,410	373,045	307,600
Sci.....	482,790	134,580	617,370	485,000
Superior.....	415,910	41,020	456,930	319,300
Saline.....	448,600	74,380	522,980	416,000
Sylvan.....	357,670	104,170	461,840	305,000
Sharon.....	303,230	64,610	367,840	26,000
Webster.....	348,330	62,100	410,430	302,000
York.....	352,930	42,803	395,733	304,800
Ypsilanti Town.....	388,340	69,940	458,280	345,000
Ypsilanti, 1st D.....	475,525	187,550	663,075	481,700
Ypsilanti, 2d D.....	244,400	58,350	302,750	253,000
Totals.....	8,782,688	1,720,157	10,502,845	

W. IRVING YECKLEY,  
D. LEBARON.  
THOMAS YOUNG,  
A. A. GREGORY,  
EVERETT B. CLARK,  
Committee.

Mr. Robison moved that the adoption of the report be made the special order for Thursday next, at ten o'clock A. M. Lost.

Mr. Olcott moved to accept and adopt the report. The yeas and nays were called for, with the following result:

Yeas—Ball, Blakeslee, Burch, Case, Clark, Foster, Galpin, Gregory, LeBaron, McGuinness, McKune, Olcott, Purtell, Snyder, Wheeler, Whitaker, Yeckley and Young—18.

Nays—Breining, Harper, Krapf, Robison, Schuyler and Shutts—6.

Carried.  
On motion, the Board adjourned until Thursday morning next at nine o'clock.

GEORGE S. WHEELER, Chairman.

Thursday, October 24, 1878.  
Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. Quorum present.

Journal of Tuesday read and approved.  
Mr. Gilmore, being present, was allowed to make a statement in regard to his bill for turnkey services.

Mr. Krapf, from the committee on public buildings, reported that the committee had unanimously agreed to recommend that the new court house be heated by steam.

On motion, the report was accepted.

Mr. Young moved to adopt the report.  
Mr. Case moved, as a substitute, that the report be referred back to the committee, and that they be instructed to determine as to the comparative cost of heating said court house by stove and by steam.

A motion to excuse Mr. Robison from the committee on criminal claims was lost.

On motion Mr. Clark was added to the committee on criminal claims.

Mr. Whitaker moved that the sheriff be allowed fifty cents per day for the board of prisoners at the county jail.

Mr. Robison moved that the question be made the special order for Monday next. Lost.

Mr. Robison moved as an amendment to the motion of Mr. Whitaker, that the rate be fixed at sixty cents per day.

(Continued next week.)